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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,909 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
	ROSETTA	3902	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
	VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—	MAY	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	18th "
L	MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M	CASHMERE-HIND	4021	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L	NEPAUL	3833	640	T. J. Allerton	11th "
—	ARNAB	3057	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L	TIGRIS	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L	GANGES	4190	840	E. Stewart	8th "
—	NIZAM	2736	500	R. Hasselwood	15th "
L	COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L	PESHAWAR	2930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—	SIAM	2011	508	G. L. Brooks	13th "
L	CATHAY	2963	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.

TUESDAY.

M HENGAL ..... 4752 900 W. B. Andrews ....24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Gibraltar and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bundar at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

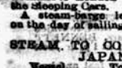
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	2930	600	L. H. Moule	18th "
CATHAY	2963	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	.....20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	..... 1st Feb.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	.....20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO .	5,000	800	.....10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	.....1st April	20th "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ..	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Meresa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3300	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Donciah	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lennesich	3900	450	16th do.
ATTANTA	S. Meresa	4200	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meresa	3500	550	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

THE CITY LINE S. S. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oils, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the uncleaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 29, 1887.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February 1887, at 4-30 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken to have the Association represented at the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 16th and 17th proximo.

JHON MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

To be incorporated by Special License of the Bombay Government under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

By which the liability of a Shareholder is *limited* to the amount of his share.

CAPITAL—Rupees TEN LACS (10,00,000) in 1,000 SHARES OF 1,000 Rs. each.

Rs. 15 per share payable on application (of which Rs. 5 will go towards working expenses) and Rs. 5 per share per month after allotment.

EARLY APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES with the requisite deposit should be made on a printed form with Prospectus, to be obtained at the Office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, No. 23, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, where also may be had, on payment of one rupee, copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

EDWIN B. FREEBORN,
Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*

Bombay, 20th January 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Febr., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porbhander, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, L'ngah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2073 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, February 1, 1887.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3 with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following departures are arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
*CLAN CAMERON	2453	J. R. Kewley	15th Feb.
GRAHAM	2926	James White	2nd Mar.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.

Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1887.

* This Steamer carries neither Surgeon no to a nd passages are granted at reduced rates.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN CAMERON, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 31, 1887.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUTCH CHEESE,

SPECIALLY made for Treacher and Co., Ld. will be found exceedingly mild in flavour.

Price, 12 annas per lb.

By the whole Cheese of about 4 lbs.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-8, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old tipe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	...	...	...	...	...	...Rs. 27
Two Stars, "	"	...	...	...	...	... " 30
Three Stars, "	"	...	...	...	...	... " 33

TREACHER, AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
CHAINMAKERS.

CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pushe to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellenr quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as in the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

SILVER REPEATER WATCHES.

Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of their high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s
SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.

In neat Tin-Box with Male and Female Tubes, Rs. 4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,
A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouses. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The flavour of the oil being disguised, this preparation can easily be taken by delicate patients and children.

Price per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

MENTHOL CONES.
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.

One Cone in Screw Capped.

Price 12 as.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, Esplanade Road,) BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.

BONE BALANCE HANDLES.

Best selected close-grained bone handles.

	Rs.	a.
Meat Knives.....per doz.	13	8
Dessert Knives.....per doz.	10	8
Meat Carvers .....per pair	5	0
Game Carvers .....per pair	5	0
Steel Sharpeners ..... each	2	12

IVORY BALANCE HANDLES.

Fine Ivory Handles, well secured, every precaution taken against the Ivory splitting, a knife fit for any table.

	Rs.	a.
Meat Knives .....per doz.	27	8
Dessert Knives .....per doz.	22	8
Meat Carvers .....per pair	9	0
Game Carvers .....per pair	9	0
Steel Sharpeners ... each	3	12

BUCKHORN BALANCE HANDLES.

Best selected horn handles, convenient and choice horns only used.

	Rs.	a.
Meat Knives.....per doz.	9	0
Dessert Knives.....per doz.	7	8
Meat Carvers .....per pair	3	8
Game Carvers .....per pair	3	8
Steel Sharpeners..... each	1	4

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
CASTOR OIL

AS made by the PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS is infinitely superior to COCOANUT OIL FOR ILLUMINATING purposes.

GIVES A POWERFUL LIGHT ; WILL NOT FREEZE.

This oil is being largely bought up for Calcutta for the forthcoming Illumination' Guaranteed pure and of highest quality.

Orders from Up-country accompanied by Remittances promptly attended to. The Oil ready packed for despatch delivered at any of the Railway Stations or Bandars at Rs. 13 per cwt.

PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.

OFFICE,—6, HORNBY ROW
WORKS,—BYCULLA.

GLADE AND Co.,—GENERAL MANAGERS.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!
EASY AND PERFECT FITTING.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.'S

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours, and durable materials. Shirts, Collars attached, Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars attached, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.—BOMBAY.

COMMENCING FEBRUARY, 3RD, 1887.

VOLPI'S UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT,

by a Quadruped Company, consisting of

ELEPHANT, BEARS, GOATS, DOGS AND MONKEYS.

By particular desire will remain during

THE JUBILEE SEASON.

PROFESSOR VOLPI will introduce the BABY ELEPHANT

"MYSORA," presented to him by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Reserved Seats).....Rs. 2
First Class (Unreserved)..Re. 1 8 | Third Class ....As. 8
Second Class ..... " 1 0 | Fourth Class ... " 4

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. Sharp.

N. B.—The Professor had engaged passages for his Troupe to Europe, but has consented at great expense to remain a short season longer to give the large number of up-country visitors, who will be in Bombay for the "JUBILEE," a chance of seeing wonderful Entertainment.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

at the TOWN HALL.

in aid of the Funds of the

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN

will be opened at 4-30 p.m., TO-DAY, by

HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY.

The Entrance Fee will be As. 8 the first day. Children, School Boys and Girls, half price.

The second day the Entrance will be As. 4 and Children free.

And on the third day the Entrance is free.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 2277 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 15th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. It has Baths, Cabins, Bathe, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

THE Chartered s.s. Kt. of St. PATRICK has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 31, 1887.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st March next, the very desirable and prominent FLOOR, corner of Church Gate Street, Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Dr. J. Batty Good, Dental Surgeon. For rent and other particulars, Apply to

P. BYRAMJI, 25, Hornby Row. House Agent.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,

May be had from

THOMSON & TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS (35, Esplanade Road), BOMBAY.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1886 will be PAID to the shareholders at the above company, at our Office, on production of share certificates, by cradle on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

B. & A. HORMASJEE, Agents, Straits Insurance Co., Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1 February, 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exact mode in make of it there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY, 78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned, with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.

G. MANSON, Secretary.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!!

MILK-PRODUCING ELIXIR.

GALACTAGOGUE.

Entirely Vegetable, Positive in effect.

Produces

A NATURAL HEALTHY FLOW OF MILK.

Enriches

THE BLOOD AND CONVERTS WATERY NON-FEEDING FLUID

Into a

RICH HEALTHY AND NOURISHING DIET.

Recommended as a Tonic

TO WEAK FEMALES SUFFERING FROM PAINS in the Side, Chest, and General Debility.

A CAPITAL REMEDY

for Indigestion, Flatulency and Headache.

TRY A BOTTLE! NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Per Half Pint, Rs. 2-12; Per Pint Rs. 4-4.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

KEPPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.

PEPTONISED COD LIVER OIL AND MILK.

PEPTONISED COD LIVER OIL, MILK AND HYPOPHOSPHITE.

ST. JACOB'S OIL.

BURROUGH'S HAZELINE.

MCK. AND ROBIN'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

STILLINGIO BLOOD PERCOLATOR.

SOUTHERN LIVER INVIGORATOR.

GALACTAGOGUE.

(The Milk Producing (Elixir).

☞ Revised Price List of General Stock will be sent on application.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot. Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIMINISHED VITALITY, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of the CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from FEVER and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE to Nos. 9 and 10, Marine Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

F. W. SHALLIS.

Bombay, February 1, 1887.

COALS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, for the supply of two steamer cargoes of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL, viz. one of 2000 tons (ten per cent. more or less) December shipment, and another of 2500 to 3000 tons December or January shipment.

Also for the supply of one steamer cargo of Powell's Duffryn Coal of 3000 tons (ten per cent. more or less) December shipment or December, 1888, January shipment.

The rates tendered at to be per ton delieved over ship's side.

Tenders to be lodged at 4, Elphinstone Circle, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 1st February 1887.

No. 3 of 1887.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. on the 1st April 1887, for the supply of 15,000 HOGSHEADS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR IN WOOD, (but of which 5,400 Hogsheads for three years commencing from 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1890, and 5,400 Hogsheads for two and half years commencing from 1st July 1888 to 31st December 1890, to the Stations mentioned in the Schedule.

The Malt Liquor one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the respective Stations directed by the Contractor. The cost per Hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Tenders will be received up to 11-30 a.m. of the 1st April 1887, when they will be opened in his Office and the rates read out in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at his Office, printed Forms of Tender, with Schedules of the supply to be made at each Station, and any other information that may be required connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on the acceptance of the Tender must be furnished, either in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel, For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, January 20, 1887.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major, Honorary Secretary.

January 1887.

GODHRA RUTLAM RAILWAY SURVEY.

APPLICANTS for POSTS of SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN and CLERK are informed that all vacancies have been FILLED UP.

W. H. PARKER, Engineer-in-Chief, Godhra Rutlam Railway Survey.

Bombay, 23th January, 1887.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.

By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed off) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finishers' Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,

EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restante Calcutta. " Bombay. " Madras.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back via Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Coco and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenderers may name the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO. Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the DUKE of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

A BARGAIN.

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Applications for temporary installations for Bombay and specially for the Mofussil must be made immediately to avoid disappointment.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ENGRAVER and DIE SINKER WANTED. Apply to THACKER and Co., Ld.

WANTED an INDENT CLERK. One who knows Dealers in the Bazaar will be preferred. Address "J. D.," *Gazette* Office.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with BOARD, at Moderate Charges. Apply Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medow Street, Fort.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

WANTED a PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, Cabinet Size, Complete with Lens. Particulars to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

WANTED A PRESS READER. One who has worked before in a Newspaper Office only need apply. "READER," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LADIES' REQUISITES, Frillings, Laces, Gloves, Fans, Flowers, Feathers, Hand Bags in Plush and Leather, Companions, Toilet Sets, etc., at prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN'S REQUISITES, Tin Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Rug Straps, Pipes, Cigarette and Cigar Tubes, Smokers' Tables, Money Purses, Hand Mirrors, etc. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLASSWARE and CROCKERY.—We think the General Public are quite satisfied with our cheap and low rates, when compared with the cheapest pedlar in Bombay.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS and DOLLS.—Such a large variety to suit all classes and such CHEAP PRICES, very few Firms can boast of a Collection.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TABLE ORNAMENTS and VASES.—A choice assortment of Majolica Ware, the new Art Ware and other Fancy Ornaments, suitable for Dinning and Drawing Rooms, and Flower Pots, at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—A BAZAAR will be held in the Town Hall, on the afternoons of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, February 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The Band of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry will attend on Wednesday.

FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE by Crouch—a good as new. Mechanical Stage and Substage. 3 Objectives, 1 pair Eye pieces, Achromatic Condensor, Glass Shade, and numerous accessories. The whole to pack in two teakwood boxes. Price Rs. 300.

May be seen at THOMSON & TAYLOR, Chemists, 35, Esplanade Road.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lockstitch and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle or both. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. What was most obliging and saw to the Despatch of my Luggage and Horses up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 8.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, Ridge, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived; Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. J. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOR SALE, two thoroughbred Great Dane (Boarhound) Whelps, four months old, weight 60 and 50 lbs. Imported parents. For Pedigree, &c., FOREST OFFICER, Ahmednagar.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Wincey Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Curiosities, Chinese and Indian Curtains, Purdahs, Palenqpoah, Foolkerries, Carpets, Indian Works of Art, &c., &c., Inspection invited.—HEERJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going any position, ornamental front, glass sides, height 8½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 11 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET, APARTMENTS of Mahalaxmee Buildings' airy commodious, with splendid view, three minutes' walk to Railway station, five minutes' walk to the tram or Victoria Garden.—Apply to Jayanarayan Seetharam, on the premises, Bombay.

TO LET MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains, cold weather. Fair View; formerly occupied by General Watson: splendid situation; accommodation for two families. Apply P. C. O. Seaman. Bo. C.S., Baroda, or Framji Nasserwanji Sanjana, Agent, Mount Abu.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A Four-wheeled Dog Cart with Stopper, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre; Victoria, with Moveable Coachbox; Buggy by Silk and Sons; Landau by Morgan and Co., Ld., with Shafts, Bar and Pole; Dog Carts, Office Buggies and different Carriages. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

CIGAR ASH or PIN TRAYS, Electro-Brassed suitable for CLUBS or MESSES. Annas 5 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Cat's Head" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Retriever Head" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Fish" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. "Basket" pattern, annas 8 each or Rs. 5 per doz. Good Briar Wood Pipes, Rs. 3-8 per doz. Apply LEATHES & Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, 19 Meadow Street, Fort.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK

CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. Paid up fcs. 20,000,000
" (Rs. 40,000,000.) " (Rs. 10,000,000.)

LOAN OF

4,00,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.

EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.

Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.

PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.

Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment.

PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 40·0 Three star...Rs. 35·0.
Two star ... " 32·0. One star ... " 29·0.

Monogram Rs. 26·0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE

GREAT RISK FROM FIRE.

THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES WITH THE

HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE

WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY, the "Universal Provider."

SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have "decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove "and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send this quantity "with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM "WHITELEY."

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA:

JAMES CROWDER,

2, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 28 8
Do. one Shamrock	" 26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

SILVER-NICKELED CASE. Keyless wind. Nearly 2,000 a day are Manufactured. Enormous sale in the United States; 2,00,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. Will keep time to a minute a month. Not so likely to get out of order, having less than one-half the parts of any other watch. Numerous novel features patented in all countries. Guaranteed for one year.

The Company guarantees that each watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. That watches sent for repair at any time will be put in perfect-going order for a sum of ONE RUPEE OR LESS!!

Free and Safe by post in satin-lined box in which the watch may be sent to the Company's office in Bombay for repairs.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price .....Rs. 8-12
Free and Safe by V. P. Post, " .....Rs. 8-14

May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,

OR FROM

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

WHERE ALL WATCHES SHOULD BE SENT FOR REPAIR.

Agents wanted throughout the Country, terms on Application.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

The sale of the Bandora property called or known as "PHIROZ BAAG" advertised by us will not take place until further notice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of unserviceable and surplus stores, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, turntable, dumpy level, &c., &c.

Under instructions from R. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. E., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Workshops' compound, Borora Bunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1-30 p.m., the following:—brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, W. I. trucks, brick and tile machine, bullock pump, winches, turntable, theodolite compass, dumpy level, bench vices, C. I. sluices, urinals, taps, valves, road rollers, old iron, lead, pickaxes, powrus, scrapers, files, tanks, grating, locks, garden shears, hammers, spanners, sangers, leather hose, tapes, staves, chains, tins, baskets, rammers, buckets, pipes, W. I. steps, girder, poles, yokes, ropes, paint pots, shafts, posts, lamps, wood, casks, stones, scales, weights, record press, W. I. drums, nails, kegs, boxes, bolts, gunny, coal ashes, &c., and about 60 tons cast iron including quantity lying at the water works depot, Chinpoogly.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Grand Auction Sale of new, fancy and very rich table ornaments, suitable for presentation, to friends &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at one p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, several consignments of very rich and of the new style Majolica ware splendid hand painted and satin and leather-faced, fancy bronze ware, table lamps a few real oil paintings, one handsome iron frame cottage piano with 8 patent lamps, &c. especially made for Indian climate by the London Music Publishing Company quite new fancy children and ladies' boots and shoes, and a great variety of other goods too numerous to describe. The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods at 1-2 p. m.

1 handsome strong grey C B Mare "White Lady," 6 years, 13½ winner on the flat, and a splendid Tracer, to believed be sound.
1 handsome strong English built second hand buggy, by "Kesterton," in good order.
1 handsome strong French-built Landau in very good order

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT PETREL.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Hajee Sulaiman, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder.

The yacht Petrel of two masts. She is very fast and has won several races.

One small boat.

She is at present lying off Apollo Bunder, where she can be sent at any time.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Dock, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished pain and carved house-hold furniture, best blacked wood cabinet, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, figurate oleographs, &c., the property of F. WILSON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 2, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, handsome Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain A. B. Mant, the same comprises handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a pair of teakwood telescopic dining tables in 4 pieces, handsome large size sideboard with mirror glass, whatnot, dumb-waiter, drawing room, pier, side, oval, card, writing and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, with or without marble tops, handsome drawing room set in 11 pieces, dressing room chiffoniers with glasses cornered whatnots, ornaments, hat and umbrella stands, large size inlaid writing table with mirror glass, single and double screens, drawing room easy, low, arm-chair, reclining bentwood rocking and Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, iron bedstead complete, marble top washhand and dressing tables with dressing glass, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, handsome almyra with plate glass doors, sofa and reclining couches, round teapoys, bookcase and tripod stands, Madras pattern single and double cots, glass door book case, handsome Brussels carpets, bath, dispense and cocoanut furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome English-built landau by Morgan and Co. Long Acre for a single or pair of horses.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 pair of fast-trotting grey walers, 16 hands, age 5 years.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jalsarrayan Sittaram.

Ex s.s. Clyde and Gelert—

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carriage Show Room at Girgaum, next to the Portuguese Chapel, the undermentioned carriages the property of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, discontinuing business.

1 handsome landau by Morgan and Co. Ld., of Long Acre
1 do open carriage by Laing and Melvra
1 do light 4 wheeled dogcart by Edwin Kesorton of Long Acre, with brake
1 do dogcart
1 do Buggy by Sisk & Sons of Long Acre
1 do Victoria with moveable coach box
1 do double seated miniature brougham
1 do double seated brougham by Anderson
1 do Madras built door Shigaram by Simpson
1 do small size single seated brougham
1 do landau
1 do low mail-phaeton with ladies' step
1 set English made new single harness

The carriages are now on view.

FINAL AUCTION SALE of READY

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture on "Punkahs," Mr. J. Wallace, 5-30 p.m.
Rai Bahadur Bhaoorjee Bengali School, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st.:—Clan Cameron (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday:—Lyle (s), for Middlesbro'; Satara (s), Karachi.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), for Karachi; Mahmoody (s), Tuticorin; Carlton Tower (s), Carthagena; and Muscilla (s), Genoa.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance, at this dispensary, for last month was 210·8, the admissions 1,680; and the prevailing diseases were fever, and diseases of the lungs and air passages.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ballajee Narayen, a clerk in the Secretariat, and living at Lohar Chawl, reported that on Monday evening his servant, named Baloo, suddenly absconded, and complainant shortly afterwards missed from his child's neck a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 1,250.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce that Mr. Dinsha Pestonjee Kanga, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar and Dinsha, solicitors, died last night after an illness of a few days. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, the offices of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar and Dinsha will be closed to-day.

GAMBLING.—Heera Valla and eleven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Govind, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwara 2nd Street, with cards, dice and money. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were each fined Rs. 5.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY.—Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee have given notice, as will be seen from our advertisement columns, that a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be paid at their offices, to the shareholders of the Straits Company, for the half-year ending 31st December, by drafts on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Singapore.

FATAL FIRE.—On the 20th ultimo, a fire broke out in the bazar at Sonsalim, and burnt down nearly all the shops and other buildings. The buildings for the most part were of a temporary character. A woman and a child were burnt to death. The mother of the latter has been arrested for abandoning the child without making an effort to save it, while another woman is in custody on suspicion of incendiarism.

THE following is the programme to be played by the band of the 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry at the Fancy Bazaar this afternoon :—

Waltz	A Toi	
Selection	Musical Review	Riviere.
Polka	Outpost	Marriott.
Waltz	Fan	Williams.
Galop	Cleopatra	D'Albert.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out amongst some cotton sweepings in a godown, belonging to Mr. Mahomed Abibhi, situated in the basement of Grant Buildings. The fire was speedily extinguished by some workpeople with the help of the police. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 5. On the 24th January last, a fire broke out amongst the same cotton sweepings.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Dilawarsha Mahomed, a merchant living at Gogaree Street, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a Cashmere shawl, valued at Rs. 250, from his house on the 27th ultimo.—Dorabjee Cooverjee, living at Girgaum Road, reported the theft of a waistcoat, which he left hanging on a peg in the wall of his room on Monday evening last. The pocket of the waistcoat contained a gold watch and chain, a purse containing Rs. 6, four gold buttons and two gold sleeve links, of the collective value of Rs. 215.

STRIKE AMONGST CERTAIN DOCK LABOURERS.—The Prince's Dock labourers, employed by Mr. Dadabhoy Hormasjee, contractor, struck work yesterday morning. They state that the labourers employed by the other contractors in the Dock get much higher rate of wages than they, and that they had been paid at the rate of annas 8 per 100 bags of 1 grain and annas 10 per 100 bales. They refused to enter the Dock unless paid at the rate of annas 9 per 100 bags and annas 13 per 100 bales. Their terms were subsequently acceded to, and the strike terminated.

THE PAREL QUARREL.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case of Mrs. Grew *versus* Mrs. Brown and Sergeant-Major Brown, in which accused No. was charged with assaulting the complainant and No. 2 with the abetment of the offence, was called on for hearing. Mr. Brown, of Messrs Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of the two defendants. The Magistrate after hearing the evidence on behalf of the prosecution discharged accused No. 2, as there was no evidence to show that he had taken any part in the assault. His Worship, after hearing the evidence for the defence, in disposing of the case, said he had a doubt in his mind that an assault had been committed at all on the complainant, and gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharged her. The counter-charge of assault was then withdrawn.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE first Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day, Mr. Justice Hart presiding. There are in all five cases, implicating as many prisoners, who stand for trial by the Presidency Magistrates. Of the prisoners, two are Mahomedans, one is a Chinaman, one a Parsee, and one a European. There is one case of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, one of adultery, one of housebreaking and theft, and two cases of theft by old offenders. One case has been committed by Mr. Cooper, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and three by Mr. Ryan. The following is a summary of the cases :—

1. Hormusjee Framjee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
2. William Biggie, committed by Mr. Ryan, for adultery.
3. Gunny Ajly, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
4. Abbos Appa, committed by Mr. Ryan, for housebreaking and theft.
5. Shaik Adum, committed by Mr. Ryan, for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

REFORMS IN MAHIKANTA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Idar, mentions some of the reforms which have been introduced by Colonel Scott, the Political Agent, in the short period of a year and a half. He says :—

Among the most important works done by him the first was to supply the long-felt want of an educational institution for the sons of the Talukdars. In order to carry out his benevolent wishes he appealed to the liberality of the Chiefs and the Talukdars, by pointing out to them the manifold advantages of education, and thus making them feel the need of such an institution. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, who always takes a warm interest in the cause of education, was first and foremost in generously responding to the appeal of the Political Agent. Other chiefs and thakoors also contributed handsome donations, the total sum received amounting to about Rs. 80,000. This fund, though not large enough to efficiently maintain the institution, was thought quite adequate to inaugurate it, anticipating that the chiefs and the talukdars would not fail to offer further support when needed. Plans of the buildings, to cost about Rs. 50,000 have already been designed and the work is now in progress.

Another useful work that he has done in the cause of education here is making provision for pension to the servants of the Educational establishment in the Mahikanta. The Political Agent saw at once that the reason why efficient and able hands were not secured in the Department could not be other than that the services of the schoolmasters were not pensionable. This matter also did not escape the attention of the Director of the Public Instruction, Mr. Chatfield, and the Educational Inspector, Mr Giles, who submitted proposals for the consideration of Colonel Scott. The chiefs and talukdars, at a meeting called for the purpose, readily agreed to relinquish a certain percentage of the school-fees and thus suitable provision is made for pension.

The third reform introduced by Colonel Scott is the budget system for expenditure on educational purposes in the Mahikanta. He observed that in the absence of this system many irregular demands were made by the Educational Department at uncertain and inconvenient times. He therefore with the acquiescence of the chiefs and talukdars introduced a reform by which the existing difficulty is removed.

Another important reform with which his name is associated is the abolition of the transit duties which had such a depressing effect on commerce.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Divine Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury in the Prince's Dock, at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE second report of the Central Committee of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, has been issued. We extract the following :—

The second report is the first which has to deal with the work accomplished by the Association. It has to declare how far the Association has been successful in forwarding the objects it was designed to promote; to confess its failures; to set once more before the public its aims and aspirations; to explain the way in which it has endeavoured to carry them out; and to appeal to all those who are interested in the well-being of the women of this country for sympathy and support in the attempt the Association is making to alleviate their misery in sickness, and to spread such knowledge of sanitary matters amongst them as may largely contribute to prevent disease and suffering.

The central fund, on the 13th of January 1886, brought forward a balance of Rs. 1,46,188. Since that date, Rs. 76,109 have been received, raising the capital sum to Rs. 2,22,297. Of this money Rs. 14,575 have been spent on the objects of the Association, 1¼ lakh has been invested in 5 per cent. Calcutta municipal debentures, and half a lakh in 4 1-7 per cent. Government securities. An additional sum of £641 was paid into Coutts Bank, London, and of this £212 has been expended.

The annual income of the central fund as estimated on 1st January is about Rs. 19,450, which is partly made up of Rs. 9,750 interest on investments, of Rs. 2,700 from annual subscribers, and of a sum contributed by the branches, which this year amounted to Rs. 1,700. In addition to this, the central fund receives Rs. 2,400 a year in trust; but as this money has to be devoted to special objects designated by the donors, it can scarcely be considered as part of the regular income which the central fund has at its disposal. Six hundred pounds of the money collected in England was kept there, and used as a fund from which to supply the passage money of ladies coming out to India in connection with the Association. Having stated the income of the central fund, its expenditure for this year may be briefly given, and at the same time the way in which it has endeavoured to carry out the objects of the National Association will be set forth. The committee have limited their expenditure so as to keep it within the bounds of income, but to do so they have been obliged to refuse assistance in many cases where they would gladly have given it. The working expenses of the central fund have been kept as low as possible, and the amount spent upon printing, advertising, postage and clerk's salaries, &c., does not exceed Rs. 2,300.

The present income of Rs 19,450 referred to above is very small and is very far below the exigencies of the situation, but although the central committee might undoubtedly make a much greater show by spending the capital at their disposal instead of investing it they have refrained from doing so, feeling bound to ensure a certain income before undertaking any great new work, and considering it desirable to help such institutions as are already established, and to give small grants-in-aid to places struggling to do something for themselves rather than to undertake to found some large establishment of their own. Their ambition is to see five lakhs of rupees invested. That being accomplished they will consider themselves justified in giving a greater and more immediate impetus to their work, and they spending the further contributions they may receive on the immediate necessities of the day. Each generation must do its own share in attending to the wants of its people, and if this great work for the benefit of the woman for India is started now with a fair chance of success and with sufficient funds to pay for its daily wants, our successors and descendants may see it in full swing at their own expense. We have not yet, however, arrived at this stage, and before we can enjoy the pleasure of spending, we must go through the drudgery of collecting. Three more lakhs are needed to invest, and although it seems a large sum, it could be secured in a day were all who could afford it to send one single rupee for this object. A larger income is required to meet all the present liabilities due to the impetus given to this movement in the city of Bombay. The Bombay branch has now taken up the subject energetically. The committee hope during the coming year to establish a regular training school for nurses in connection with the Cama Hospital. They are making a monthly allowance to the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary and are giving some scholarships. They are in correspondence with committees formed at Ahmedabad, Godra, Dhulia, Satara, and Surat, and at all these places, public meeting were held and subscriptions were collected. The Bombay branch fund amounts to Rs. 65,915, of which Rs. 41,000 has been invested.

MEDICAL TUITION.

Considering that the Agra Medical School offered the best means of at once carrying out this object, and that it possesses, moreover, the advantage of those native states which have largely contributed to the central fund were likely to send pupils, the committee have directed their greatest efforts to the enlargement and improvement of this school. They have given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 to the building fund, and have promised Rs. 200 a month for five years towards the maintenance of an efficient female medical staff. Their committee have, however, assembled so small, and while the original estimate for the buildings required to perfect the school amounted to Rs. 1,47,000 Rs. 30,000 was all that the central fund and the North-West branch combined were able to provide, and the estimate had to be cut down to that amount. Though unable to do quite as much as they could have wished for the school, there is no doubt that a great impetus has been given to it; great improvements have been made in its accommodation and in all its arrangements, and 47 girls are now studying medicine there. Of these pupils three are maintained there by the Ulwar Durbar and two by the Rajah of Rutlam; two from Jeypore, one from Puttiala and one from Kerowli are paid for by the Durbars of those states, whilst 16 others are supported by municipalities.

In Calcutta female medical tuition has also made a great stride. The generous gift of Rs. 200 a month for three years made by Sir Walter deSouza has been of the greatest possible service. Eleven deSouza scholarships were offered, and at the instance of Doctor Coates the Medical College modified its rules of admission, making them similar to those of Madras, so that a number of students were able to enter who could not otherwise have done so. The deSouza grant also provides for the maintenance of the female Medical Hospital. Ten more scholarships have been offered by the high priest of the temple of Badynath, who has always evinced the greatest interest in the work and who, by the terms of his grant, has endeavoured to encourage women of his own religion and of high caste to undertake the study of medicine and of nursing. The central fund receives the money both for the deSouza and for the Badynath scholarships in trust.

The grants-in-aid have been made to the Punjab Branch—the one for the translation and publication of some medical books which were necessary for female students, and the other a contribution towards the salary of a second lady doctor for the hospital at Lahore.

The central committee have also set apart an annual sum for the maintenance of six medical and of twelve nursing scholarship. These will be available at any university or medical school in India, and their number will be increased as the funds improve.

The training of *dhaies* and sick nurses has made but slight advance, and the committee are disappointed to find how very little it is possible to do in this direction until more female hospitals, and especially lying-in hospitals, are in existence. The hospitals at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Umritsar are already centres for training *dhaies*, while the new hospital which will probably be opened in Delhi within a year or two will doubtless give material assistance in this direction. Efforts are also being made at Lucknow, Rewa, Nagpur, Rangoon, Gurdaspur and Mysore to form classes and to instruct nurses and midwives in their duties, and it is hoped that before long very many more places will try even in a small way to emulate these examples.

The committee will do and have done all in their power to aid those who, having passed their examinations, are seeking employment; but from the experience gained during the present year they have come to the conclusion that they cannot in future recommend pupils direct from any medical school or university to independent posts. They consider it absolutely necessary that these young practitioners should be placed for at least one year in some hospital or dispensary where they will have opportunities of practising under the supervision of experienced doctors.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The central committee have been instrumental in securing the services of six lady doctors who are severally employed at Ulwar, Durbhunga, Calcutta, Lahore and two at Agra, while a seventh is receiving some further training at Lahore. At the three first named places, female dispensaries have been established. The Begum of Bhopal has asked for a doctor to be sent to her state, and as soon as a competent one can be found this will be done; in the meantime two trained midwives have gone there and one to Rewah.

In some places it has been suggested to the presidents of local fund boards and to the chairmen of municipalities that they should set apart a portion of their funds for the support of female medical practitioners, and in many cases the district boards and municipal councils have expressed a desire to contribute a certain sum, or to give so much a year for this object. If each of these places would send a pupil to one of the universities, or a couple of nurses to be trained in a hospital, or if they would contribute a part of their proposed subscription to the branch of their own province to be used for the general good, the question of supplying female medical aid to the women of India would advance more quickly. Where a place cannot afford to carry out a plan for its own benefit, it best forwards the desired object by giving its subscription to the branch or to the central fund. Unity of design means strength and progress, and in order that the work of the National Association may succeed, not only our sympathies and our energies but also our funds, must, to a certain extent, be united.

When places can afford to start some institution of their own, whether dispensary, hospital, or nursing school, and to undertake its entire management, the central committee are most anxious to encourage and to help them to do so. The principles of self-help and mutual co-operation should as far as possible, be insisted upon in all arrangements entered into by the branch, or local committee, and in reply to a query put to them "How to deal with people who wish to subscribe to the National Association, but who make it a condition that their subscriptions are to be spent locally, the central committee replied that, subject to such percentages as may be agreed on money collected in a certain locality should if it be the wish of the contributors be re-allotted to the local committee to be spent locally, provided—(a).—That the object on which the money is to be spent is in itself desirable: (b).—That it is of sufficient importance to justify the diversion of the money from the general purposes of the branch, and (c).—That it is entirely approved by the managing committee of that branch.

A paragraph in a letter addressed by Dr. H. V. Carter to Lady Reay draws attention to a very important point. He says: "Should your fund be concerned in the encouragement and selection of future candidates, I would recommend that due attention be given to their suitability for entering the medical profession upon physical as well as intellectual grounds since no one is likely to turn out thoroughly qualified for practice unless the original disposition, vigour and mental ability have been naturally adapted for this special work." To this may be added two further recommendations: first, that an age should be fixed before which a girl will not be admitted as a student to any medical school; and secondly, that no student should be allowed to remain in a medical school whose conduct is unsatisfactory, who is thoroughly idle, or who evince a marked distaste for the work.

Another question which deserves the earnest attention of those interested in the great charities of India is the endowment of institutions. While money from some generous source or other is always to be found for building purposes, it is often impossible to get anything for endowment, and in many cases the money offered for the erection of a hospital or other good work has actually to be refused, because of the impossibility of guaranteeing its maintenance and working expenses. In other cases a beautiful building is erected, but the managing committee of the new institution finds itself in financial difficulties from the very commencement and often face to face with bankruptcy. In the cases of female hospitals which receive little or no aid from Government, an endowment fund is more especially necessary, as not only the ordinary expenses, but the salaries of the female staff, have to be assured. English lady doctors will not come out to India unless the salaries offered to them are also nobly guaranteed. They have gone through a long and expensive education, and naturally cannot run any risk of failure in this respect.

A matter in which the central committee are deeply interested, and which they are doing their best to forward, is the dissemination of some more general knowledge of sanitary science throughout the country. They feel this to be of the utmost importance for, while medical students must always be few, there is no reason why every woman in India should not understand the danger of bad water, the necessity of fresh air, exercise, and cleanliness and those simple rules for the preservation of her own health and her children's which in all countries and in every household, whether rich or poor, are equally valuable.

The committee have to thank Miss Florence Nightingale for the very great interest she has shown in this matter, and also for a most valuable present of books received from her, some of them to be used in the preparation of a sanitary primer, and others for a book for India and some of them being a contribution to the medical students' library.

The report then gives an account of the work accomplished at the various branches, as regards the Bombay branch it says :—

The Cama hospital with two experienced doctors in charge of it, the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary for women and children and the large class of female students at the Grant College, are all evidences that for years past this presidency has taken great interest in the work which the National Association has since been organised to promote. To the "Medical Women of India fund" which is now about to close and to the liberality of the founders of those great institution which bear their names is due to the impetus given to this movement in the city of Bombay. The Bombay branch has now taken up the subject energetically. The committee hope during the coming year to establish a regular training school for nurses in connection with the Cama Hospital. They are making a monthly allowance to the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary and are giving some scholarships. They are in correspondence with committees formed at Ahmedabad, Godra, Dhulia, Satara, and Surat, and at all these places, public meeting were held and subscriptions were collected. The Bombay branch fund amounts to Rs. 65,915, of which Rs. 41,000 has been invested.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Cathedral High School took place yesterday afternoon, on the maidan, before a large gathering. The programme drawn up for the evening's sports by the governing body comprised a large number of events and attracted good entries, especially those open to the junior boys. Among the seniors Master Rix carried off the largest number of events, the honours of the fifth, sixth and seventh items falling to him. Master Waller carried off the prize for the high jump, cleverly clearing 4 feet 10 inches. The two-minute race, the tug-of-war and the obstacle race, fell through, but a race for the cadets, including the boys of the drum and fife band, was arranged in place of it. The half mile was pulled off by Master E. Gallagher with ease from a host of competitors. The time was taken with a chronometer kindly lent for the evening by Mr. Lund, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley. The following gentlemen acted as stewards :—The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, the Rev. E. S. Hall, Messrs R. S. Brown, T. A. Savage, W. C. Hughes and G. W. Roughton, Mr. Thomas acted as starter, and the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis and Mr. Brown undertook the duties of judges. The following were the several events and their results :—

1st Event.—Flat Race, 100 Yards, Junior Boys.

1st Heat.

R. McCormac	1
T. Reed	2

2nd Heat.

J. Brewin	1
H. Hardie	2

Final Heat.

T. Reed	1
R. McCormac	2

Time.—12½ seconds.

2nd Event.—Flat Race, 100 Yards, Senior Boys.

1st Heat.

J. Lawrence	1
R. Hardie	2
J. Waller	3

2nd Heat.

W. Rix	1
J. Fido	2
E. Gallagher	3

Final Heat.

J. Waller	1
W. Rix	2

Time.—12½ seconds

3rd Event—W. Parrott (4ft. 1½ inch) 1

4th Event.—Senior High Jump.

J. Waller (4ft. 10 inches)	1

5th Event.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.

W. Rix (93 yards)	1

6th Event.—Hurdle Race.—120 Yards, 10 Flights.

W. Rix	1
E. Gallagher	2
J. Waller	3

Time.—23 seconds.

7th Event.—Putting the Shot, 13 Pounds.

W. Rix (22ft. 6inches)	1
J. Waller (20ft. 8inches)	2

8th Event.—Three-legged Race.

Final Heat.

E. Gallagher and W. Gallagher	1
V. Roberts and W. Parrot	2

9th Event.—Sack Race, 50 Yards.

Final Heat.

A. Morrod	1
C. Brown	2

10th Event.—Cadets' Race (Handicap.)

W. Rix (big drum)	1

11th Event.—Flat Race—½ mile.

E. Gallagher	1
W. Rix	2
R. Sellers	3

Time.—2min. 48½ seconds.

12th Event.—Egg and Spoon Race.

J. Reed	1

13th Event.—Old Boys Race, 100 Yards.

S. Frederics	1
J. Warner	2

Time.—11 seconds.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S.S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Manilla, Captain A. Crucciani, sailing to-day for Genoa, at 5 p.m.

FOR GENOA.

Mr T E Coxhead.
Col G Grant.
Mr S R Chambers.
Mrs Chambers.
Chev Edwd da Silva Parodi and one Servant.
Mr A G Frizone.
Mr Cornwall.
Mrs Cornwall.
Major W Howard.
Mrs Howard.

FOR SUEZ.

Dr. W. W. Taylor, and Mr. W. H. Budd.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. D. Dossa, wife and 3 children and 2 deck.

THE COLLISION IN THE DABOOL RIVER.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the suit and cross suit between Joseph Augustus Shepherd and another, the owners of the steamship Shastri, and Hajee Lalljee and others, the owners of the steamship Celerity, each party seeking to recover damages from the other for the injury caused to their vessel by the collision which occurred in the Dabool river on the 5th May last. The suits were heard together last month before Mr. Justice Bayley and Captain Tully, R.N., Commander of the H. M. S. Bacchante, and Captain Paget Jones, Commander of the s.s. Lawrence, as nautical assessors. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the owners of the Shastri; and Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Prere, and Nicholson, appeared for the owners of the Celerity.

The owners of the Shastri stated that their vessel had, at the time of the collision, a crew of about thirty mariners under a duly certificated captain, and was carrying forty passengers. About 8 p.m. on the 5th May last, the steamer started from Dabool Bunder to go down the creek on her way to Bombay. The mast head and side lights of the steamer were in their proper places and were brightly burning, and she was proceeding down the creek at easy speed on her starboard or right hand side of the mid-channel. A due and proper look-out was kept on board, and when off the Unjunwell custom-house, the red light of the Celerity was visible. She was making for the Dabool creek, and her proper course was to keep towards the south shore of the creek. As the Celerity approached closer, the steam whistle of the Shastri was duly sounded, but when the latter was close to the buoy, the former suddenly showed her green light. The captain of the Shastri at once ordered her helm to be ported, and gave the order by telegraph in the engine room "stop, full speed astern." The orders were at once carried out, but the Celerity came stem on and struck the Shastri on her port side abreast of the forward hatchway with very great violence, cutting her down to the water's edge, and almost through her centre. Although those on board the Shastri, it was alleged, called out to those on board the Celerity that they were sinking, and that the latter should stand by to assist them, she at once steamed away to Dabool. In consequence of the injuries sustained by the Shastri, her owners were compelled to have her docked. The collision and the damages arising therefrom, said, occasioned by the improper and careless navigation of those on board the Celerity; and they claimed to recover Rs. 24,010. On the other side, the owners of the Celerity stated that their steamer left Mody Bay on the 5th May last for Goa, touching at intermediate ports. At sunset the regulation lights on board were duly lighted, that is, the side lights and the light on the fore-mast; and they were all burning brightly at the time of the collision. About 8 p.m., the Celerity was making for the Dabool river, going at half speed. The entrance to the river lay between a buoy and the Dabool light; and the Celerity directed her course so as to go on the south side of the entrance. About eight or ten minutes after the vessel had taken this course, the white light of the Shastri was observed coming down the river. She was then about two miles distant. Shortly after the white light was seen, the Celerity altered her course to the eastward in order to make the entrance of the river, the vessel still proceeding at half speed. About two or three minutes after the white light of the Shastri had been seen, her green light was also visible; and the captain of the Celerity thereupon blew his steam whistle once a little to the port to bring his steamer close on the south shore of the Dabool river. The Shastri, it was alleged, did not respond to the whistle, and the engines of the Celerity were at once stopped. The Celerity then whistled again, her engines were reversed, and she went astern, and her helm was ported. A collision then took place. The owners of the Celerity believed that immediately before the collision, the Shastri suddenly changed her course by porting her helm and her port side struck the bows of the Celerity. The collision was a violent one, and the Celerity suffered much injury; her rivet holes on the port side were cracked through to the ed o of the plates, her iron plates were broken, and the bulwark on the port side and the head boards were damaged. The Celerity, it was alleged, could not proceed on her voyage to Goa, and was obliged to go back to Bombay for repairs. She had sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 9,356; and it was alleged that the collision was occasioned by the improper and careless navigation of those on board the Shastri. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, referred at great length to the evidence, the opinions of the assessors, and the authorities bearing on the points raised by counsel. His Lordship said, there was a great deal of conflicting evidence in the case. If the position of the two vessels was as stated by their captains, no collision could possibly have taken place. His Lordship thought it was conclusively shown that the Celerity entered the river according to the usual route. In determining the point where the collision took place, his Lordship said a fact was spoken of by both captains which afforded him great assistance, namely that the Tolkeshwar light was visible at the time of the collision. By fixing the exact spot where the collision took place, some important results necessarily followed, namely, that the collision could not possibly have been near or east of the buoy, as the Tolkeshwar light was not seen there; that the statement of the captain of the Shastri that he kept close to the Chhoorputtia sands was untrue; and that his statement that, when he saw the Celerity close on him, he could not port his helm and go to starboard for want of room was also untrue. He had clear water and ample room to go to starboard as pointed out by the nautical assessors. He might, from the spot where the collision, in the opinion of nautical assessors and his Lordship, took place, have turned to starboard and steered straight in a northerly direction to Bombay. Each vessel should have altered her course to starboard, so that each might pass on the port side of the other. The Shastri admittedly did not do so; and the Celerity did not port and go to starboard. From the evidence given in the Marine Court and again in this Court, it appeared that the screw of the Celerity is left handed, The Celerity went to port instead of to starboard, and so contributed to the collision. Neither steamer did what she ought to have done. The Shastri did not alter her course to starboard as she could easily have done, having ample room; and the Celerity went by action of the screw to port and not to starboard from not having taken proper steps in time, and the captain knowing of course the result which reversing his engines would cause, namely, that the Celerity would go to port. Each vessel was, in his Lordship's opinion, to blame, and each assisted in bringing about the collision. His Lordship, concurring with the assessors, thought that the captain of the Celerity neglected his duty in not staying by the Shastri, and in not going to Unjunwell Bay after he had discharged his passengers to ascertain whether the Shastri was in need of further assistance. His Lordship held that both vessels were in fault. His Lordship expressed his thanks for the very valuable assistance which the nautical assessors had afforded to the Court in the course of this inquiry. Each party to bear their own costs.

His Lordship will hereafter hear counsel and determine a moiety of the exact amount of damages sustained by each vessel, which will have to be paid by the other.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played between the Bombay and the Proprietary School Clubs on Sunday, and resulted in a victory for the former by 9 runs on the first innings. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
K H Vakil, C M Manokjee, b Bilimoria	13	b Bilimoria	11	
J E Reporter, b M Manokjee	11	c Mody, b Bilimoria	7	
F F Doctor, b M Manokjee	2			
G R Vatcha, b Bilimoria	1			
P M Dabu, b M Manokjee	1			
J M Patell, b Gasdar	14	not out	0	
N K Bepasola, b M Manokjee	2	b Gasdar	22	
D H Bathiwalla, not out	0			
E J Taliarkhan, bM Manokjee	2			
S B Motiahaw, b Gasdar	27	c and b Gasdar	16	
D N Writer, b Gasdar	0		—	
F F Banajee, st Mody, b M Manokjee	0		56	
		less short runs	1	
Extras	10		—	
	83		55	

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Dady R Gasdar, b Writer	40
D N Methaiwala, b Taliarkhan	8
C N Doctor, b Reporter	4
M Manokjee, c Patell, b Taliarkhan	23
R D Ayrton, l b w b Writer	6
B D Mody, b Writer	1
S P Pochkhanawala, b Taliarkhan	0
S M Doctor, b Taliarkhan	6
S P Choksi, not out	4
P D Patell, c Banajee, b Writer	0
J B Seervai, b Taliarkhan	0
J L Billimoria, b Writer	0
Extras	4
Total	92

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD ON THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD submitted the following replies to the issues of the Public Service Commission :—

I.—STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

Q.—Is the existing system of appointing Natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service approved?

A.—I do not approve of the existing system.

Q.—If it is not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?

A.—A doubt has been suggested by Mr. Justice West, in his answer to question 4, as to whether the existing system is in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. Under 33 Vic., c. 3, sec. 6, "the authorities in India by whom appointments are or may be made to offices, places and employments in the Civil Service," can, subject to rules prescribed by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, appoint any native of India "to any such office, place or employment, although such native shall not have been admitted" to the Service under section 32 of 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106. The appointment of Statutory Civilians to particular offices ordinarily held by Covenanted Civil Servants, seems alone to be contemplated, by the Statute. But the rules prescribed under it provide, not for appointments to particular offices, but for the admission of Statutory Civilians, generally, to a Civil Service, which, since the promulgation of the rules, has consisted of Covenanted and Statutory Civilians, whose names are now arranged in a seniority list, in the order of the dates of the admission to the new amalgamated service. The rules do not, therefore, seem to be quite consistent with the Statute. The existing system is objectionable, not only on this account, but also because it provides no sufficient guarantee for the intellectual fitness of the young men on whose behalf the rules have been made, such as is provided, in the case of Covenanted Civilians, by the system of open competition. This latter objection is, to my mind, absolutely fatal to the present system, as worked under the rules of the 22nd August 1879, published with the Government of India's Notification No. 1534 of that date. (See *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1879, page 747.)

Q.—Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy—(a) by an amendment of the rules; (b) by an amendment of the Statutory provisions in that behalf; or should those provisions be repealed?

A.—The defects of the present system are susceptible of remedy by an amendment of the rules which will bring them into conformity with the presumed intention of the Legislature. I would not amend or repeal the Statute itself.

Q.—If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., sec. 6, are not repealed, nor substantially amended so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised, or in respect of the sanction required for appointments made thereunder?

A.—The Statute is based on the assumption, which is a perfectly reasonable one, that there are or will be natives of India, not members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who may properly be appointed, from time to time, to certain offices hitherto filled by Covenanted Civil Servants. It was enacted apparently for the benefit of officers whose claims had been established by approved service in India. If that is its right construction, no amendment of it is necessary in respect of the description of persons on whose behalf the powers conferred by it on the local administrations may be exercised. Its repeal is not called for, because those powers can probably be exercised, sometimes, to the advantage to the public interests. All appointments under it should be subject to the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council.

Q.—If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?

A.—If the present system is continued, then, no doubt, the selected candidates ought to be sent to England for such training as selected candidates at the open competition receive before they join the service in India. But as I am of opinion that the present rules should be amended in the sense above indicated, I do not think that those Uncovenanted Officers, of proved worth, who may be appointed to particular offices, under amended rules, should be sent to England for training; for the very fact of their appointment, under such rules, to offices hitherto held by Covenanted Civil Servants, must be taken as showing that they have satisfied a test presumably equivalent to the competitive examination and all or much that that examination implies. Otherwise, the appointments could not well be justified under the Statute.

Q.—Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?

A.—Very great dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system.

Q.—Should any, and if any what, change be made in that system?

A.—For the present, the only change that I would advocate would be the raising of the limit of age of candidates to 23 years.

Q.—Do natives of India labour under any, and if any what, disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the Service?

A.—They labour under a great disadvantage, due mainly to the lowering of the limit of age, but partly also to the unwillingness or inability of Indian parents to send their children at an early age to England, for education. If Indian boys were sent to English Public Schools at the age of ten or earlier, they could after eight or ten years, compete generally on equal terms with English boys. But comparatively few Indian parents are willing or able to give their sons this advantage; though if the limit of age were increased to 23 years, there would probably be greater readiness to send boys to England at the age of 17, or even earlier, so as to enable them to enter an English, Scotch or Irish University, and graduate at it before competing for the Civil Service. The object in view would be promoted if scholarships were founded at English Schools and Universities by the wealthier members of the community for the benefit of Indian candidates. I do not think that the Government is called upon to establish such scholarships.

Q.—By what changes may those disadvantages be minimized or removed, *e.g.*:—

(a) by the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage money to Native candidates;
(b) by altering the limit of age;
(c) by adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects;
(d) by holding simultaneously examinations in England and in India?

A.—The disadvantages will be minimized by an alteration of the limit of age and the establishment of scholarships, as above suggested. I would not add to the subjects of examination or alter the maxima marks obtainable in certain subjects; nor would I hold examinations simultaneously in England and India. The main object of Government should be to strengthen the Covenanted Civil Service in every possible way; for it is to that Service that we must look not only for capable men to fill the highest executive and judicial offices, but also for capable District Officers, Judicial and Executive, of the class on whom the real burden of Indian administration rests, throughout the country. The Government and the people of India are best served by a body of officers trained in the best schools of the empire, and imbued as thoroughly as may be with the ideas and principles, and subject to the influences which have moulded the characters of the best public men of England. It is not safe and may hereafter be dangerous to be satisfied with any lower ideal. A weak Collector, who hesitates to represent truly to the Government, at all times, the popular sentiment of his district regarding any unpopular public measure, or to act on his own responsibility on any grave emergency, may, at any time, involve the Government in serious difficulty. A subservient Judge may, by an unjust decision in a case in which private rights have been invaded by the acts of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

There was of fall of ¼ per cent. in French Rentes in London yesterday, say to 103⅝, which, read in connection with the Press telegrams from the Continent received here this afternoon, indicates a feeling of greater disquietude again as to the political situation, Consols, however, were called ¼ per cent. higher at 100⅞, the rate they stood at on Friday. Reuter makes no change in the price of Bar Silver, at 47d. per oz. Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan were also quoted the same. Payments were made into the Bank of England amounting to £325,000.

No change is reported in the General Produce markets; but Fully Good and Good Bengals were 1-16d. per lb. lower in the London Cotton market.

The Liverpool market was lower, with sales 8,000 bales—the usual quantity of late—of which 600 bales were Surats, the market for which was quiet. The price of Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16d., say to 5⅛d.; and in East Indian there was also a fall of 1-16d. in "Good Fair," "Good," and "Fine" Comrafee, and in "Good" and "Fine," Broach; but Dholleras and other kinds were unchanged. Fine Broach with "Fully Good" clause, for March-April shipment, was close at 4⅝ per lb. American arrivals were easier, as indeed, is shown by the quotations which indicate a fall of 1-16d. per lb. in all positions.

The dull and drooping state of Cotton is further emphasized by the advices from New York under yesterday's date, which makes the spot price 1-16 down at 9 7-16, and Futures 11 points lower on the closing price for May, (9-48), the rate for June being given as 9·57 cents. The Receipts for the day reach the high figures of 26,000 bales which go against 19,000 bales last year, and 11,000 bales the year before, and make the totals compare as follows:—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Two day's Receipts	48,000	39,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,333,000	4,1 5,000	4,124,000

COTTON.—There seemed rather more enquiry in this market this morning, several exporting firms having been open to buy at a concession in rates, but the market has continued quiet on the whole, and the only important transaction which has transpired is a sale of Fully Good Bhownuggur Wadwan, for April delivery, at Rs. 180 per candy. This was effected between two European firms, and these have, as a rule, been more willing to sell than native dealers. An exception is to be found in Bengals which are being freely offered by dealers, ready, though for forward delivery there are fewer sellers. Other growths are weak, with sellers of Broach for March at Rs. 206, and for April at 204; and of Bhownuggur for April delivery at Rs. 176 for "Good," and at Rs. 181 for "Fully Good." Prices specially of ready Bengals are somewhat irregular; but we may quote:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	125-7	138-40	147-50	Ready.
Do.	130	149	151-2	Feb-March.
Broach	206	...	210	March.
Dhollerah	175-6	180-1	191-2	April.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We have heard of no transaction excepting, between native dealers, and these in a small scale; and our prices must, meantime be taken as nominally the same as last quoted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	2,492
Wheat.....	29,953
Linseed	8,704
Gingelly	13,585

FREIGHTS.—Are steady, and would probably be ruling higher, if stuff for ready shipment were not so difficult to obtain. Meanwhile we hear that the Niagara has booked some 700 tons Wheat and Seeds for Havre at 18s. 6d., and Cotton at 19s. 6d. per ton. The Escalona has also secured some Cotton for Dunkirk at 21s. 3d. per ton. We also hear that a steamer has been fixed under open charter for February-March loading at 20s. Charters at home are reported, for May loading, at picked ports at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Has been steady to-day for near delivery, but weaker for forward contracts. Business, however, has continued on a limited scale. We quote three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6 1-16d. for May. Our ready rates at closing are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 6 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 6 1-32. "
Credits, 4 months sight ..	1s. 6¼d. "
France, 3 months' sight ..	1·93. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a good demand, leading to improvement in price, and we quote Fours at 95¼ ready, and 95⅝ for March. Some transactions are reported in 4½ per cent. at 99¼.

SHARES have been quiet to-day and we have few changes to note, Volkart Press have advanced Rs. 12½, say to Rs. 612½; and New Great Eastern and Queen Mill, have moved up Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 810 and Rs. 870, respectively. The following have declined:—Khandeish, Rs. 40, at Rs. 890; Muninar Manufacturing Rs 10, at Rs 255: Hyderabad Mill, Rs 5, at Rs 625; Ripon Rs 5, at Rs 860: Maneckjee Petit Rs 2½, at 1222½; Mercantile Press Rs. 2½, at Rs 95; Cooper Madon Rs. 3, at Rs. 75; and Bombay Ice Manufacturing Re. 1, at Rs. 116. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have been close at Rs. 730 ex dividend.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank rate on demand Loans in Government Securities stands at 8 per cent. per annum, as raised in Wednesday last.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ct.	730xd.
Bank of Bengal ...	43,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	11,700	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	111xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	840
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00.		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,200	1,000	000	..	1,975
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	415
Anglo-Indian S. & W Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	840
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bellasis S. & W. Co. Ld.	8:1	5·0	all	Rs. 22½	720
Bo. Cotton M'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	815
Borar Manfg. Co. Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	805
New issue	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Co-abe Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 12	670
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	50	Rs. 2	580
Coorla Mills	1,350	1,000	1,00	Rs. 7½	635
City of Bombay Share	500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	865
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	...	...	...	...	...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 75	1,07 0xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 2.	640
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,25	1,00	1,0	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,00	50	50	..	167½
Hindustan Mills	1,32	1,00	1,0	..	880
Hinguaghat M'f Co Ld	70	50	all	87½ Rs.	650
Hyderabad Spinning Co.	700	1,0	50	Rs. 2	825
Imperial Cotton Mills Co	600	500	1,00	Rs. 25	410
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,000	50	Rs. 7.	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	580
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co...	1,20	50	50	14-5-7	410
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,20	1,0	57	Rs. 45	11325
Khandeish	780	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	890
Khatao Maekunjee ...	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	820
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,0	1,0	Rs. 5	138 xd.
Madras United	400	1,00	1,0	Rs. 12.	2,800
Mahalakshmi	650	1,0	1,0	..	560
Manockjee Petit's...	4,050	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,222½
Managor Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning....	300	1,00	1,00	..	435
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,0	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	230
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	62.	625	Rs. 15	535
People of India S. & W Company	..	25.	250	..	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	..	87
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	870
Ripon	641	1,00	0	Rs. 30	860
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,600	1,00	00	..	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,285
Soonderdas	680	1,00	1,00	..	675
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	300
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	25	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,00	1,00	...	485
Western India S. & W Company	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	735
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....			1,0	...	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Carlton Tower, 1,478 tons, Captain J. M. Hamlyn sailed from Bombay yesterday for Carthagena, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Allie, 1,133 tons, Captain H. Rodgaard, arrived here from Middlesbro' (Dec. 24)—yesterday morning, with a general cargo including 400 cases of dynamite.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Satara, Captain Macfadyan, brought in Bombay, yesterday morning, a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi (Jan 29):—Dy. Surgn General Meadows, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Cooper and 268 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 1,587 tons, Captain J. R. Kewley, arrived in Bombay the evening before the last, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Glasgow, which port she left on the 25th December:—Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Wildeblod Master and Miss Brown, and Mr. R. M. Powell.

THE Italian mail steamer Manilla 2,580 tons, Captain A. Cruciani, sailed last evening for Genoa with a general cago and the following ports:—Mr. T. E. Cozhead, Col. C. Grant, Mr. E. R. and Mrs Chambers. Chev. E. da Silna Parodi and one servant Mr. A. G. Frizoni, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall, Major W. Howard, Dr. M. W Taylor and Mr. W. H. Budd.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31ST JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara....	2044	W. Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Inchlonga ..	1998	J. G. Gallichan..	B	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Rosetta	2154	G. W. Brady...	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Coromandel ...	...	.....	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Escalona ..	..	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Ehrenfels ..	1518	A. Fisher		Glade & Co.
,, Yesso	1381	Brotherstone ..	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2469	A. B. Gray.....	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Iran	2316	E. Cooper	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sirocco	1348	J. Gill	N	K. Nixon Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shult.....	O	K. Nixon ;Co.
,, Kt. of St. Patric ..	..	.....	P	K. N
,, St. Regulus.	2033	John Henry	Q	W. &A. ah am & Co.
,, Kashgar....	2610	C. Cadd	Ibs	O. C.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
31 Feb.	C. Cameron (s) ..	Kewley	Glasgow, Dec. 25.
1	Allie.....	Rodzaard ..	Middlebro, Dec. 21.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyn ..	Karachi, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Eden Hall (s)	Macdonald..	Karrachee.
	Mahmoody	Nakoda	Inhambane.
	Carlton Tower (s)	Hamlyn	Carthacena.
	Manilla (s).....	Cruciano.....	Genoa.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—Steamer Coromandel, for China and Australia.
City of Canterbury, for Liverpool.
Brig Africana, for Delagoa bay and Inhambane.
Steamer Satara, for Coast and Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 28.

Howard, Major, Mad, A P D, on leave, from Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 1.

Tyler, Capt, Bo Qr mr, Genl's Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Owen, Sub-Condr, Bl, P W D, to join, to Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 1.

Howard, Major, Mad, A P D, on exchange.
Fook's, Surgn, Bo, I M S, to join the Sappers and Miners, to Kirkee.
Perry, Lt-Col, Bl, 2nd Norfolk on leave, to Benares.
Chambers, Col, Bl, B S C, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 2, 1887.

2. There will be a class of instruction for proficiency certificates on Friday next the 4th instant, 6 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild an tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. 60 bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½l. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* * AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" Overland Summary,
" Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.
THE ELEVENTH SERIES of LECTURES falls to be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Terms of 1887-88.
SUBJECT.—"HEBREW AND THE OTHER SEMITIC LANGUAGES."
The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures. The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 26th January 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NEDHAM—January 18, at 15, Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, London, of bronchitis, Norah Grace, the dearly-loved child of W A Nedham, Balaghat, C P, aged 3 years and 8 months.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KANGA—February 1, at his residence, Malabar Hill, Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, Solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee and Dinsha, Solicitors, aged 32 years, at 7-30 p.m. last night. Funeral 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHER—January 23, at Fyzabad, the wife of Sergeant Major W Asher, 2nd Liverpool Regiment, of a daughter.
MILNE—January 24, at Jhalrapatan, Rajpootana, the wife of T W Miles, Executive Engineer, D P W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOMBS—MURPHY—January 24, at St Patrick's Chapel, Agra, by Rev Father Pillisino, Charles James Coombs, Indigo Planter, Goruckpore, to Mary Constance, eldest daughter of Mr W Murphy, late Police Department.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

THE report of the Chamber of Commerce for the last year is a record of useful work, covering a very wide field, yet not a wider one than that over which the interests of the commercial community extend. Not less comprehensive was the survey which the President of the Chamber made in commending the report to the acceptance of the members. A stranger, indeed, who had gone into the room with the belief that the English are a nation of shopkeepers and nothing else would have learnt from Mr. Forbes Adam's address that the barrier between politics and commerce is not so high but that an agile performer can easily leap over it. There is after all a distinctly commercial side to most political questions, and in the present condition of political society in India there is a greater excuse—we had almost said a greater need—for bringing some of them into discussion in Chambers of Commerce than there would be elsewhere. The channels of opinion in this country are few and far between, a fact which Mr. Forbes Adam doubtless had in mind when he spoke favourably of the proposal to widen the constitution of the Legislative Councils. Pending that desirable reform Governments are not likely to be indifferent to the occasional expression, even in essentially non-political bodies, of a competent opinion on questions of public concern. They are sure to be discussed somewhere, but they are not always sure to be discussed with the practical good sense which usually marks the utterance of business men. If it is not looking a little too far ahead we should suggest that the proceedings of the Indian Chambers of Commerce thus far have well established the *droit de cité* of these bodies in any constitution that may be given to the enlarged Legislative Councils. The Councils must necessarily rest largely if not entirely upon "fancy franchises," and no electoral college that could be constituted would be more largely secured against the risk of sending unsuitable men to the Provincial Councils than the Chambers of Commerce. Much, for instance, is said of the need of conferring upon the Councils the power to discuss Budgets. Those who claim this right would do well to notice how effectively the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has recently exercised its power of supervision over a Budget in which the commercial part of the community is interested. When the Budget estimates of the Port Trust were discussed early last year, the Chamber's representatives on the Trust pointed out that by a due allowance for elasticity in the revenue, and by charging to capital the cost of building new offices, a much larger surplus than the estimates showed might be realized. This increased surplus, amounting to nearly four lakhs, the Chamber had purposed should be utilized by a series of reductions in the port charges estimated in the aggregate at Rs. 3,43,000. The result of a discussion at a Trustees' meeting was that the proposals of the Chamber were in the main agreed to, and that remissions were made in port dues and charges amounting to about two lakhs and three-quarters a year, in addition to those purposed by the Trustees in their estimates. It is not necessary to ask what powers of budgetary revision or discussion might without detriment to the public service be given to an enlarged Legislative Council. But the instance we have cited will show the politicians who are most eager for this reform in which direction they should look for an efficient financial element in the elective system which they advocate.

The Chamber may be congratulated upon the prompt and satisfactory result of its intervention in this matter. It amounts to relieving the trade of the port of charges little short of three lakhs a year, and for this it is entitled to the thanks of the community. The results of the Chamber's intervention in other directions have been less tangible, but not necessarily unimportant on that account. We do not know how far the Finance Committee have been influenced by the suggestions for retrenchment which were made by the Chamber last year. But they were put forward in a very practical way, as matters of calculation and estimate none of them have been assailed, and no non-official papers that were laid before the Committee claimed greater respect from the manner in which they were framed. Mr. Forbes Adam, with pardonable belief in the work of the Chamber over which he presides, mildly resents the suggestion that the Chamber should have left to the Press the work of giving expression to public opinion on the questions investigated by the Finance Committee. He resents it because the editorial "we" is now and then put at the service of some clever-writing official, who is naturally given to the defence of his own cause, department or hobby. We cannot see much force in the suggestion. The clever-writing officials in this part of the world have scarcely more than one hat amongst them, and in whatever way their cleverness may be expended they have not yet wasted either cleverness or modesty in endeavouring to conceal their identity. We know who is speaking behind the curtain, and nobody is misled when some one is, as Mr. Forbes Adam would say, "revelling in his opportunity," even though it be under cover of the editorial formula. The public, after all, has its own way of putting right newspapers and Chambers of Commerce alike when they try to pass off as the prevailing opinion what is in reality a very different article. No one, however, would care to spend much time thus late in the day in arguing whether or not the Chamber were guilty of presumptuous intervention when they suggested to the Finance Committee here and there an opportunity of curtailing expenditure, and to the Government of Bombay the means of cheapening and accelerating litigation. We ourselves took exception to the arguments employed by the Chamber with the latter purpose, but it never occurred to us that they were going outside their right in intervening in either case.

Happily there is in the record of the year an abundance of work upon the utility of which there can be no difference of opinion. They may fairly claim to have been the exponents of commercial opinion in the representations which they have made to Government upon the Bankruptcy Bill. If they succeed in impressing upon Government the necessity of making the writ of bankruptcy run in the Native States they will have rendered honest traders a substantial service. The answer that there are difficulties in the way will scarcely satisfy public opinion. The Government of India is persevering in its policy of inducing the Native States to abolish duties burdensome to trade and the public will not easily be persuaded that it will be a more difficult matter to induce them to give up fugitive bankrupts. Scarcely less important is the initiative which the Chamber has taken in urging the Government to pass an Act rendering railway receipts transferable and negotiable instruments. In practice, and to a large extent, these documents have been so used. But that in law a railway receipt is not as good as a bill of lading was proved by a rather costly experience in the failure of a number of grain-dealers last year. In this country, where produce is often on the railway for a week, the non-negotiability of such documents entails a tying up of resources which must constitute an impediment to trade, and if the Chamber succeed in bringing about legislation on the subject they will have rendered a substantial service to the public. They would doubtless have done much more for railway extension if the times had been propitious; but a voice that is raised too often to no purpose in a good cause loses its influence, and there has been policy in the watchful silence which they have observed on the subject during the past year. The Chamber are equally free from the charge of being over-anxious to be heard upon the silver question. Their belief was that no benefit could ensue from joining in an academic discussion which had already sufficiently unsettled the public mind, and from this common-sense view of the matter few will dissent. The bent of the Chamber's mind just now is evidently too practical for intellectual exercises of that sort to have any attraction to those who are chiefly concerned in the conduct of its operations, and it is highly improbable that a Chamber of Commerce with silver on the brain would have been able to show so good a record of useful work as that presented in Mr. Marshall's report to the meeting on Monday.

WE have already called attention to the bazaar which will be opened to-morrow afternoon to raise funds for an "Institute" for young women employed in Bombay. The number of such young women, who having no homes of their own, find a difficulty in procuring board and lodging at reasonable rates, is much larger than is supposed. But a far larger number of fairly educated young women who have passed through the Bombay schools, find it difficult not only to find board and lodging when employed, but far more so to obtain suitable employment of any kind by which to live. With a view to meet to some extent the needs of this large and growing class of young persons, the *Bombay Gazette* has taken the initiative in this city, in opening to them the art of printing. To set up type and put into intelligible print manuscript of various degrees of legibility is an accomplishment well adapted to the deft fingers of girls who have profited by their schooling, and know English at all events passing well. To any one acquainted with the mysteries of printing in India the wonder is that any known language is expressed by the type put together—a little by rote, and very much by chance—at the hands of men who whatever they know, are absolutely innocent of English. The sight of a first proof with its well-nigh hopelessly mixed letters might appal a Champollion, for hieroglyphics had at all events the outer semblance of a hidden plan and purpose. The task of setting the wrong letters in order, time and again—five times over—is wearying to the correctors and even exasperating. Now an improvement on this state of things may be expected if English-speaking young women who have been through the school course can be trained to the work. The pupils are apt and soon learn; they are thankful for the strict discipline which is their protection, and so far the experiment promises well. The services of men as compositors are not likely to be less in request in consequence of the employment of women in certain departments. These will be supplemented, not superseded; in the nightly work of preparing a morning paper men only can be utilized.

A MILITARY correspondent who has heard that the Duke of Connaught contemplates going home for the Jubilee, and that he is likely to be absent from India for not less than four months, asks us if the well understood rule that a Commander-in-Chief shall not take leave out of India is to be waived because it is Jubilee year, or for another reason which it will perhaps be as well not to print. Whatever the right answer to the question may be, it is not likely that his Royal Highness is unconscious of the inconvenience which must result from the severance of an army from its Commander-in-Chief for so long a period. Doubtless it would provisionally fall into capable hands, but the provisional is never a healthy condition for armies or other institutions, and it would have been well if the contingency of such an early disturbance in the command had been foreseen some months ago, when the advantages and disadvantages of what in many respects is an eminently desirable appointment were being weighed. The disadvantages are slight—at least they might have been made so, if the Commander-in-Chief had from the first resolved to appear on official duty simply as Commander-in-Chief. No one can be more conscious than he himself must be of the inconvenience of having to sustain two *rôles* while engaged upon an official journey which has responsibilities heavy enough for the most energetic of commanders; and we should say that those who are responsible for thrusting upon him the burdensome ceremonial of reception, address-presenting, and so forth, would do a public and a personal service if they would remember this.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Thirteen years ago I was present at the meeting in the Dome at Brighton, when in the presence of five thousand of his constituents, the late Professor Fawcett received his presentation from "the grateful people of India" of a cheque for the payment of his election expenses and a service of plate. To-night at the meeting convened for the purpose of deciding as to the disposal of the Fawcett Memorial Fund, only half a dozen gentlemen presented themselves at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms. A sum of five thousand rupees has been subscribed. They modestly declined to say what should be done with it and adjourned the meeting forthwith. Is this all the "immortality" which attends upon those who have loved their fellow men?

WE hear that the Government of Bombay have appointed a Commission to inquire into allegations which have been made by the Dewan of Cambay, Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, concerning the conduct of Mr. Wilson, Actiog Collector of Kaira, and Political Agent for the State of Cambay. The Commission will sit to-day at Ahmedabad. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee represents the Dewan, and Mr. Inverarity will appear for Mr. Wilson. We avoid any further reference to the matter, which is the subject of wild, and it may be hoped, unfounded surmises, until the facts are elicited before the Commission.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his evidence before the Commission, Mr. Justice West would seem to have gone out of his way when he attempted to put a construction of his own upon the evidence of the Chief Justice. The evidence of the learned Chief Justice is sufficiently clear and admits of only one construction; but I leave it to the members of the Commission and to the public at large to ascertain what that construction is. Mr. Justice West gave his evidence some days after the evidence of the Chief Justice was taken, and during that interval, he appears to have prepared himself to put a somewhat strange construction upon the very clear language in which the Chief Justice had expressed his opinion. The statements of reversal and confirmation relied upon by Mr. Justice West in support of his opinion must necessarily have been prepared by some member of the High Court's establishment, and neither the members of the Commission nor the public at large have any means to ascertain their accuracy. Had the learned Judge confined himself to the printed judgments of the High Court or to the Indian Law Reports, I dare say the result would have been quite the contrary. District and Assistant Judges try original suits by or against public servants, and their decisions on matters of fact, depend mainly, if not entirely upon public or quasi-public records and documents. Those suits do not, as a rule, contain a mass of conflicting oral evidence and private documents. It would thus appear that the work of appreciating evidence in such suits is far more easy than in suits tried by Subordinate Judges. Again the question is as to the relative efficiency of Subordinates Judges and District and Assistant Judges, and the fact of the latter having reversed a good many decisions of the former cannot afford any criterion for a determination of that question. With the exception of a Chief Justice, the Appellate Side is presided over by Civilian Judges, who were at one time District and Assistant Judges, and it makes no difference whether a decision of a Sub-Judge is reversed by a District or Assistant Judge as such, or by a District Judge after he is raised to the High Court's Bench. The attempt on the part of Mr. Justice West to support a service to which he himself belongs was quite natural; but it should be carefully accepted by the Commission. The same remark would apply to the evidence of all those Covenanted officers who have attempted in their evidence to prove their superiority over the natives of India. Great credit is however due to Mr. Justice West for his candid admission that the number of reversal of the decisions of District and Assistant Judges on points of law was considerably greater than that of Subordinate Judges. I am, however, humbly of opinion that the statements which Mr. Justice West took the trouble of laying before the Commission are altogether worthless. The question is one between the Civilian Judges and the Subordinate Judges, and nobody would care to know what opinion one party to the question has expressed of the other. The opinions of the Chief Justice, of practising Barristers, and Pleaders of long experience and of recognised merits and abilities, and of independent and educated members of the public can only be accepted as a guide in a matter of this nature.

As regards the general question before the Commission, I beg to suggest the following, *viz.*, (1) That the Executive and Judicial service be separated completely. (2) That a few Executive offices be reserved for Englishmen on political grounds. (3) That the rest of the Executive services be left open to all of her Majesty's subjects, independent of caste or creed. (4) That the officers in para. III should be given to those only who pass the Civil Service examination. (5) That a Civil Service examination be held simultaneously in India and in England. (6) That the age limit be raised to 23. (7) That residence in England, after success in the examination, is not at all necessary. (8) That the Judicial branch of the service be reserved for natives only, and that Uncovenanted officers of proved merit and ability be given those appointments; but in order to prevent nepotism, protegism and favouritism, strict rules should be framed by Government to regulate promotions.

Such are the main proposals which I venture to lay before the Commission through the medium of your valuable journal. A good many witnesses have said that residence in England is necessary. Those who have gone to England have so deposed with the object of proving their own superiority. Europeans must impose that condition as an only way of keeping the natives where they are, and those who don't belong to either of those two classes have failed to see their way of denying the superiority of Europeans coming from England over those who have not visited that country. The alleged superiority must, however, be proved in detail and not simply assumed.—Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The evidence of Mr Grattan Geary before the Public Service Commission is most valuable, and every native of India must feel grateful to him for such a clear and forcible exposition of his views. That the gentlemen on the Commission are, without doubt, thoroughly honest and trustworthy, guided by the highest considerations of justice and humanity, is evident specially from the remarks that casually proceed from their lips. When Mr. Grattan Geary replied in the affirmative to the query whether natives, as they increase in education and knowledge of European ways, raise their standard of living, Sir Charles Turner, who had been making the inquiry, observed, "It is what might have been expected, and is no ground for regret." There are some shallow men who are always condemning the educated natives for their improved mode of living, but Sir Charles agreed with Mr. Geary in the opinion that that was a necessary as well as a beneficient result of their higher education and knowledge.

High pay is absolutely necessary to high dignity in a country like India, where a person's social and official position is gauged by his emoluments. Any disparity in the salaries of the native and European civilians would be disastrous to the native's influence. Whenever a European lady or gentleman pays a visit to a native family, the inevitable inquiry is made in regard to the pay of the gentleman or the lady's husband. An educated native remarked to a missionary whom he imagined to get a small salary, that he was not afraid to argue with him, as he had conversed on the subject of religion with an American missionary who drew a salary of Rs. 200! Besides the educated Hindu or Parsee, though he may not be Anglicised, finds that he cannot keep up his position on the pay that his father or grandfather regarded as a large salary. A native has now, sometimes, to entertain a European guest, and he cannot maintain his social equality with him without the salary of a European. If the native is educated, if he has become acquainted with the comforts and refinements of a higher civilization, he must have the means of living in the more comfortable and refined way.

Mr. Gangaram Bhan Mhoske's evidence, as an expression of opinion and feeling of the large class described by the Commission as the compatriots of Shivajee, is also most useful. He will not want the Government to show any special favour to these, and for their sake to degrade the Civil Service by the introduction of men that cannot enter into it by an honourable door. He would like the Marathas and Mahommedans and all backward classes to be encouraged to acquire a fitness that would entitle them to an honourable entrance into the service by an open competition; and an open competition in England is the only fittest way of getting into the service. Any other fitness than a high education and high character there is none, and without these qualifications a Mahommedan, a Maratha or an Eurasian would be a disgrace to the service and a calamity to the country. But if a special effort be made to educate the Marathas, Mahommed

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

VIENNA, JAN. 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations will be speedily summoned for the purpose of providing for the eventual calling out of the Landsturm.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Count Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs addressing the Council of Ministers to-day, said that the relations between Austria and Russia were more friendly. His Excellency then proceeded to say that the tension between France and Germany was growing.

THE CHANCES OF PEACE.

BUDA PESTH, JAN. 31.

M. Tisza, the Premier, speaking in the Hungarian Diet to-day, said he still had hopes that peace would be maintained. The military preparations which the Austro-Hungarian Government were making were, he said, precautionary.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 31.

The Bulgarian Deputation have arrived here and to-day had a conference with the Grand Vizier Kiamil Pacha.

COLLISION AT SEA AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The emigrant ship Kapunda, bound from London to Fremantle, Western Australia, having collided with a barque off the coast of Brazil, sank immediately, and three hundred of those on board perished by drowning.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE UNIONISTS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The debate in the Commons on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne continues. Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking during the debate last night, said that the Liberal Unionists were useful as a crutch for the Conservatives, who would soon be able to walk alone. His Lordship looked upon the Conservatives as alone able to uphold the Union.

THE CANDIDACY OF MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen has accepted the invitation to contest the seat for St. George's, Hanover Square.

Mr. Hayman (Radical) will oppose him.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

General Hancock has been appointed Secretary to the P. W. D, in place of Colonel Trevor, and Colonel Pemberton, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, succeeds General Hancock as Director General of Railways.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, FEB. 1.

A banquet was given last night by the Kattyawar Chiefs to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and was a great success. It was held in the hall of the Alfred High School, which was prettily decorated. The Princes came in after dinner, when the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggar proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, which was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Agent of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, proposed, on behalf of the Chiefs, the toast of their Royal Highnesses. He said that the Chiefs had regarded it a proud privilege to have had the opportunity of entertaining the Royal visitors. Their Royal Highnesses' career in India was one unbroken tale of friendly feeling and personal regard, and the pleasant impression made by them everywhere would be remembered for generations in India. Their Royal Highnesses were, by kindly intercourse with the people of the country, soldering fast the cordial relations subsisting between England and India. Mr. Bhownuggree then announced, amidst much cheering, the intention of the Chiefs of Kattyawar to raise among themselves one lakh of rupees for a Museum building in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. An additional sum of Rs. 60,000, to be also subscribed by them, will be invested in Government Loans for defraying the current expenses from interest. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness, in responding, said that both he and the Duchess were deeply sensible of the kind hospitality extended to them. It was a great pleasure to them to have become acquainted with the Chiefs of the Province, who had put their loyalty and devotion to her Majesty to practical proof by raising a voluntary subscription for the Jubilee memorial. His Royal Highness was sure this token of their loyalty would give sincere pleasure to the Queen.

The Thakore Saheb of Limree, in proposing the health of Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent, referred to his popularity and to the cordial relations which subsisted between him and the Chiefs.

After Colonel Wodehouse had returned thanks in a neat speech, his Royal Highness gave on behalf of himself and all the other guests the health of the Chiefs, which was very cordially received.

All the arrangements for the banquet were admirably carried out under the supervision of Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent.

The company broke up at midnight.

Their Royal Highnesses left early this morning for Baroda.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

To-day the Municipal Committee voted Rs. 50,000, in three annual instalments, towards the erection of a Memorial Hall in connection with her Majesty's Jubilee, provided Government gave land and property to be vested in the Municipal Committee.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

A fairly large and thoroughly representative meeting took place at the Council Hall this afternoon. Many European officers and residents, and also most of the influential natives were present. Mr. Crawford presided, supported by Major-General Solly Flood and Mr. Crowe.

The first resolution was proposed by General Solly Flood, seconded by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji, supported by Sirdar B. V. Chaitre, that it having been decided by the Government of India that the 16th and 17th of February 1887 shall be observed as holidays in honour of the Jubilee year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the occasion be marked in Poona by public rejoicings, and the inhabitants of the City, Cantonment and Suburbs be invited to subscribe to a fund to defray the expenses of the same, and found a permanent memorial of the Jubilee year. The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Crowe, seconded by Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Venayak Sanglikar, and supported by Sirdar R. V. Parandsare, that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be nominated to carry out the objects of the first resolution [Here follows a very long list of names.]

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. Gangaram Bhau Mhoske, seconded by Nawab Ali Mardankhan, and carried unanimously, that the working or Executive Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to carry out the details of the festivities. [Here follows another list of names.]

It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, seconded by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Bedarker, and supported by Rao Saheb Kapaswami Mudliar, and carried unanimously that the Bank of Bombay, Poona Branch, be requested to receive subscriptions and open an account fund in the names of the secretaries, any two of whom are authorised to sign cheques, and that the following four gentlemen be appointed secretaries:—Mr. Byramji Padamji, Rao Saheb Nurso Ramchandra Godbole, Messrs. Gangaram Bhau Mhoske and Luxumon Hari Shinde.

It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, seconded by Colonel La Touche, and supported by Mr. Vithalrao Natu, that an address of congratulation signed by the leading inhabitants of Poona City, Cantonment and Suburbs be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in a suitable casket. The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Rao Saheb Doctor Vishram Ramji Ghole, seconded by Rao Bahadur Khanderao Bedarker, and supported by Mr. N. Joglekar, and was carried unanimously, that a public fair be held, and such amusements as may appear to the Committee desirable be provided for two days.

It was proposed by Doctor Theodore Cook, seconded by Khan Saheb Framji Dorabji Ghaswalla, and supported by Rao Bahadur Narayen Bhai Dandekar, and carried unanimously, that a permanent memorial of the Jubilee year referred to in the first resolution be a Technical School. All the balances of the fund, after defraying the cost of the festivities and address, be appropriated for this object.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Rao Bahadur M. Kunte, seconded by Khan Saheb Adarji Dorabji, and supported by Sayad Yakub, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Crawford then gave a brief address, saying that Western India was always foremost in loyalty, and called on all to open their hearts and purse-strings then and subscription lists be opened.

The meeting then dissolved.

Everything passed off satisfactorily, and it is hoped that the pecuniary results will be satisfactory. There was considerable enthusiasm and no hitch whatever in the proceedings.

THE MANDAI PROSECUTION.

The Mandai prosecution was closed to-day. The case is postponed until Thursday next.

[Delayed in transmission.]

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JANAKTAL, FEB. 1.

At the Vasanta Panchmi Durbar held on Saturday at Jayandrabhavan, his Highness Maharaja Scindia handed over the orders to Mr. Shrinivasa Rao, appointing him Chief Justice of Gwalior, and gave him a rich *khillut* to day.

THE DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

A squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Gubbins and Lieutenant Macswiney, attacked the dacoits who killed Lieutenant Balfour, of the Yorkshire Regiment, killing eleven and capturing twenty, with all their loot, at Sabanatha.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 1.

The second day's racing to-day was very successful. Six lotteries were filled, aggregating nearly Rs.6,000. The Pari Mutell was also well patronized. The attendance was also improved, but the finishes were not quite so close as on Saturday. The band of the 12th Bombay Infantry and negro minstrels enlivened the proceedings.

1ST RACE.—"The Open Pony Handicap"—Value Rs. 99. For all Arabs 13-2 and C.B. 13-3 and under. Distance 7 furlongs.

Capt. Burton's r a p Real Jam, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Creagh 1
Mr. Framjee's b a p Brutus, 8st. 2lb... Ahmed..... 2
Mr. Falkinar's b c p h Phœnix, 8st., Native 3

After one or two false starts, the three ran together half way, then Real Jam went to the front, winning easily by two lengths, Phœnix being beaten off. Time—1 min. 49 secs. Half the Pari Mutuel, Rs. 2, was paid.

In the lottery, the odds were 4 to 1 on Real Jam, 9 to 1 against Brutus, and 50 against Phœnix. Value of lottery, Rs. 658.

2ND RACE.—"The Cambridgeshire" (open)—value Rs. 199. A Handicap for all Arabs and C.B. horses. Distance 1 mile.

Major Beaver's g a h Chanticleer, 9st., Native..... 1
Dr. Eaton's br a h Reserved, 11st. 5lb., Mr. Hanwell. 2
Mr. Maurice's b a gal Deception, 10st. 3lb., Owner... 3
S. A. W.'s g a h Young Sultan, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Minchin 0
Mr. Barnett's b a h The Monk, 10st. 3lb., Owner..... 0
Col. Corballi's ch a h Folly, 9st., Native..... 0

In this race there was a good start, all ran in a cluster, Chanticleer leading slightly, but increased the lead from the half mile, and won easy, by four lengths, the same distance between the second and third horses, Folly fourth, half a length behind Deception. Time—1 min. 58 secs. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 10.

In the lotteries the odds were even on Reserved, 5 against Sultan, 7 against Deception, 12 against Chanticleer, 20 against Folly. Value of lottery, Rs. 1,078.

3RD RACE.—"The Stand Plate"—Value Rs. 199. A Handicap for all horses. Distance ¼ mile.

Major Beaver's b w g Amos, 11st., Mr. Creagh..... 1
Mr. Cook's b w g Stung, 9st. 3lb., Native 2
Mr. Minchin's b w g Warhawk, 10st. 7lb., Owner..... 3

Stung led to the bend, where Amos overhanled and held him safe the remainder of the journey, winning easily by two lengths, Warhawk ten lengths behind. Time—1 min. 24 secs. The Pari paid Rs. 4.

The odds were 5 to 3 on Amos, 2 on Warhawk, and 12 against Stung. Value of lottery. Rs. 696.

4TH RACE.—"The Close Pony Handicap"—Value Rs. 99. For all Arabs 13-2 and C.B. 13-3 and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt. Steele's ch c b g Ressaldar, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Pease 1
Major Beaver's b a p Samos, 10st. 2lb., Mr. Creagh... 2
Capt. Hotham's ch c b m Nadige, 10st. 4lb., Br-SurGaye 3
Major Hannay's g c b p Grasshopper, 8st. 4lb., Native 0
Mr. Jenning's b ch p Leperello, 8st. 4lb, Native 0

Nadige led to the bend, where Ressaldar passed her, winning in a canter by three lengths, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 12 secs. The Pari paid Rs. 5.

In the lottery the odds were 3 against Nadige, 9 to 2 on Ressaldar, 6 against Samos, and 50 against Grasshopper and Leperello. Value of lottery, Rs. 1,104.

5TH RACE.—"The Connaught Cup"—Value under Rs. 200. Presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. For all Arabs belonging to officers of the Poona Division. Weight 11st. Penalties and allowances as in the Derby. Distance ¾ mile.

General Solly-Flood's b a h Comrade, 10st. 10lb..... 1
Dr. Eaton's br a h Reserved, 12st., Mr. Minchin..... 2
Mr. Cook's (Mr. Anderson) ch a h Royal Chief, 12st., Mr. Creagh..... 3
Mr. Herbert's (Dr. Gaye) g a h Birthday, 10st. 10lb., Owner 0
Col. Corballis' b a h Admiral, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Hanwell 0
Capt. Beecher's b a h Warrior, 11st., Major Hotham. 0
Major Hannay's b a h Dushman, 10st. 10lb., Owner.. 0

This race was the event of the evening, and excited great interest. After the third attempt a good start was made, Birthday first showed, but Comrade immediately passing, made the running, Chief, Reserved and Admiral improved their positions at the half mile, but had no chance with Comrade, who was never headed, and won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 26 secs. The Pari paid Rs. 6.

This Cup was presented by the Duke for Arabs, the property of Officers of the Poona Division. Of eleven entries, seven ran, the favourite in the lotteries being Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Anderson's Royal Chief. In the two lotteries for Rs. 1,052 and Rs. 1,112, Comrade sold for Rs. 33 and Rs. 23, respectively. On this event a sweep was also held, but was not a success, the first prize being only Rs. 57. In the race itself, the issue was never in doubt, Comrade making the whole running, won almost unextended. The victory pleased all, even losers. Probably no other's success would have excited so little envy, the General being universally popular with all.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stewart arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, with the China and Australian mails left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅛
4½ per cent. "	73⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	108½
Bar Silver	47

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit and cross-suit between Shepherd and Company, the owners of the steam-ship Shastri, and Hajee Lalljee and others, the owners of the steam-ship Celerity, each party seeking to recover damages from the other for the injury caused to their vessel by the collision which occurred in the Dabool river on the 5th May last. The suits were heard together last month, and his Lordship was assisted by Captain Tully, Commander of the H. M. S. Bacchante, and Captain Paget Jones, Commander of the steam-ship Lawrence, as nautical assessors. About 8 p.m. on the 5th May last, the Shastri started from Dabool Bunder to go down the creek on her way to Bombay, and was proceeding at easy speed on her starboard or right hand side of the mid-channel. It was alleged that the Celerity came stem on and struck the Shastri on her port side, cutting her down to the water's edge and almost through her centre. Although those on board the Shastri, it was alleged, called out to those on board the Celerity that they were sinking, and that the latter should stand by to assist them, she at once steamed away to Dabool. The Shastri had to be docked in consequence of the injuries sustained by her, and her owners claimed to recover Rs. 24,010. On the other hand, the owners of the Celerity alleged that the collision was due to the improper and careless navigation of those on board the Shastri, which, immediately before the collision, suddenly changed her course by porting her helm, and her port side struck the bows of the Celerity; and the owners of the latter claimed Rs. 9,356. His Lordship upon the evidence held that neither steamer did what she ought to have done. Each vessel was to blame, and each assisted in bringing about the collision. His Lordship, concurring with the assessors, thought that the captain of the Celerity neglected his duty in not standing by the Shastri and rendering assistance. His Lordship expressed his thanks to the assessors for the very valuable assistance they had afforded to the Court in the course of the enquiry. Each party was ordered to bear their own costs.

IN a circular letter on the subject of the proposed Imperial Institute, the Bombay Government point out that the scheme having been accepted by the Chambers of Commerce in England and the Colonial Agents, and being also acceptable to the Queen, may be held to be finally decided on. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has expressed a hope that it will receive the cordial support of the Governments, the Princes, and nobles, and the people of India. The Government add:—"It will probably be admitted generally that the Imperial Institute inasmuch as it is designed to increase the demand for Indian produce and manufactures by bringing them to the notice of consumers, and thus to call into requisition improved processes and methods of supply, is connected with the promotion of industrial education in India, and may suitably find a place beside the local means of technical instruction amongst the permanent objects to which the larger communities are proposing to devote their subscribed funds."

LORD REAY has signified to the Governor-General of Goa his intention to visit Goa shortly, and preparations are being made in the Viceregal palace in Pangim to give a fitting reception to his Excellency.

THE very Rev. B. Linden, S.J., who was at one time Superior of the Jesuit Fathers in Bombay, and lately Rector of St. Xavier's High School at Poona, is to be shortly consecrated as Bishop of the new diocese of Poona.

WE are informed that some further concessions have been made to Portugal by his Holiness Leo XIII. in regard to certain churches at Madras, formerly under the Goa jurisdiction, and that in exchange either Salsette or Bassein, or both, will be added to the jurisdiction of the new Archbishop of Bombay.

AN official despatch received at Lisbon from Rome stating that the Pope has agreed to the proposed modifications in the Catholic ecclesiastical jurisdiction in India, according to which the Varado of Sawantwadi and the Church of the Conception at Poona will revert to the jurisdiction of Portugal. The Vatican has instructed Mousignor Agliardi, the Apostolic Delegate, to act in harmony with the Archbishop of Goa.

SENHOR ABEL PINHO, the new Advocate-General, arrived in Goa on the 25th ult., and took charge of his office next day.

SIR FREDRICK ROBERTS starts for Peshawar, Kohat, the Derajat, the Bori Valley, Peshin and Quetta the second week in March.

IT is reported from Umballa that a serious affray took place there, the other day, between a couple of soldiers belonging to the Queen's Bays and some native villagers. The two soldiers went out for purposes of sport, to a village called Shahpore, about eight or nine miles out on the Umballa-Delhi Road, and while there, shot a pigeon, a proceeding which appears to have given the villagers great offence, for they showed their resentment by mobbing and actually ill-treating the soldiers. It is said that in the struggle, the gun carried by one of the men accidentally went off, wounding a native in the groin. The attack was, the Lahore paper is assured, altogether unprovoked. The soldiers were severely maltreated, and both of them are at present lying in hospital, owing to the serious injuries sustained.

THE Government of India in the Finance Department has addressed the Local Governments on the necessity of using all their efforts to collect the revenues falling due within the year. This is stated to apply more particularly to the land revenue and the income-tax collections, and it is added that "it is very necessary under present circumstances that no amounts belonging properly to 1886-87 should be allowed by the Revenue Departments without urgent necessity to remain outstanding over the end of the year."

IN commemoration of the Jubilee day, the Begum of Bhopal will entertain all the Europeans she can muster at a banquet, and illuminate her capital; she will also send a message of congratulation, so as to reach her Majesty the Queen on that day. Her Highness proposes also to raise some permanent memorial of the occasion, in the shape of a considerable extension of the excellent system of water-works already in existence in Bhopal, by which some 20,000 people outside the City wall will be benefited, whilst a smaller scheme for supplying the Shahjehanabad suburb will also be undertaken. The joint work will cost more than two lakhs of rupees.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. V. F. TOWNSHEND, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, has been appointed a Squadron Officer in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

A SOUTH GERMAN journal, the *Swabische Merkur*, publishes the following tabular comparison, which, it is said, has been derived from a competent source of the military strength of the chief Continental Powers:—

Countries.	Infantry. Battalions.	Cavalry Squadrons.	Batteries.	Guns Horsed.	Horsed Munition Wagons.
Germany..	503	468	310	1,404	None
France....	619	395	446	1,806	851
Russia....	814	610	395	1,736	160

Countries.	Peace Footing Strength.	War Budget.	Open Frontier.	War Navy.
Germany ..	427,274 (prospective) 468,409	20·4 (per cent of entire State outlay)	12 per cent. of whole.	26 vessels, including 27 ironclads.
France	523,233	40·48 per cent.	14	410 vessels (53 ironclads).
Russia.....	990 000	40·00 per cent.	(Not counted owing to extended Russian Frontier).	321 vessels (38 ironclads).

No. 6 Battery, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, was to leave Delhi for Burma on the 29th instant.

COLONEL H. H. MURRAY, Royal Artillery, has been granted 15 months' leave of absence to England.

THE new Bengal Mountain Battery, which has been formed by Captain Smith, R.A., at Mian Mir, will probably leave Mian Mir for Burma about the 15th February.

THE appointment of Colonel W. R. Elles, C.B., to the Adjutant Generalship of the Army in India, in succession to Major General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., who takes a Divisional command, is notified. At the time when Sir Thomas Baker became Adjutant in 1884, Colonel Elles ran him close.

THE BURMESE WAR.

THE upheaval of dacoity in Burma which is now beginning to subside has caused the *Brighton Herald* to consult "Burma after the Conquest" in order to understand how an insurrection which was certainly not foreseen at first by the officials came about. "Though Mr. Geary's object," writes the Brighton paper, "was to give a picture of the country and the people as he found them immediately after Theebaw's deposition, the bulk of his notes have a good deal more than transient interest, whilst the course of events has conspired to give them a lasting value and to show that in the main, if not entirely, the opinions that Mr. Geary formed in his journey to Mandalay were founded on very accurate premises, tempered by shrewdness and good judgment. It is a year ago since King Theebaw was removed as the result of an invasion that was almost bloodless. This easy conquest was a happy incident for those who had advocated the annexation. It stilled the criticism that would have been forthcoming, probably in abundance, if King Theebaw could have inspired his levies with the courage and discipline to offer any prolonged resistance to the British advance. But the collapse of the King's troops, many of them hastily impressed, and the seeming indifference with which his own deposition was viewed by the populace, gave colour to the assumption that British rule would be welcome, and that, if the Empire had added to its responsibilities, the extra burden had been shifted so easily that it might be undertaken without murmuring. Subsequent events have shown that this tranquillity was more apparent than real. A widespread outburst of dacoity dissipated the illusion that the British arms had merely to see and conquer, whilst the fact that something like 30,000 troops are now massed in the country, in addition to a police force of 10,000 men, indicates pretty plainly that the march to Mandalay was really only the least serious stage in a heavy undertaking. Dacoity is now, it is said being suppressed on a system that is sure of eventual success, but the operation is likely to be a long one." As we have quoted so much from the Brighton journal, we willingly find room for the following tribute to a Brighton man who is shortly going to leave Bombay for a career in Australia:—"Among the notable features of this volume, one interpolated chapter is of special value. In this the scene is shifted from Burma to the French settlement of Pondicherry, and the chief character is the Meingoon Prince, who, before the invasion, was regarded by Theebaw and his counsellors as one of the most dangerous aspirants to his throne. This feeling had good grounds, for the Prince twenty years ago rose in rebellion against his father, and though the latter escaped, the Prince's uncle and the father of his wife fell a victim to his ambition. Afterwards he took refuge in Rangoon, got into trouble for conspiring against the English, and was deported to the Andaman Islands. He has escaped from direct English surveillance, and pretends to imagine that he could leave Pondicherry when he likes, though it is believed that the supreme authorities in France would be appealed to on the first hint of his departure. Possibly something more may be heard of this individual, who, when Lord Dufferin recently visited Pondicherry, requested, and did not obtain, permission to have an interview with him. In October 1884, Theebaw despatched a mission from Mandalay to observe the Prince and endeavour to come to an understanding with the French in regard to him. Mr. Geary, thereupon, sent one of his staff, Mr. Frank White, to Pondicherry to see what it all meant. Mr. White interviewed the Prince, and sent to Mr. Geary's paper (the *Bombay Gazette*) an admirable description of his experiences, which in the way of explaining the chain of events leading to the Prince's presence in the French settlement, his personal appearance, his courage, and his hopes and aspirations is a brilliant specimen of the art of interviewing. This clear, well-finished, and animated account of the exiled pretender has a distinct importance in revealing one of the side lights of the Burmese difficulties. To some in Brighton, where Mr. White will be remembered as connected for some years with one of the Brighton papers, the chapter will have an extra personal interest as the work of an accomplished and energetic journalist who has found in India the opportunity of using his pen with singular ability and success."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday at their rooms, the Honourable F. Forbes Adam presiding. The members present were:—Messrs. A. F. Beaufort, N. S. Glazebrook, (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), E. Miller (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.), George Cotton (Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.), Mr. Wyer (Messrs. Wallace and Co.), C. T. Meili (Messrs. A Blaschcek and Co), M. C. Turner (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.), L. R. W. Forrest (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.), F. C. Macrae (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), James Thorburn (Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.), G. Oliver (Standard Life Assurance Company, Limited), F. Bozzoni (Rubattino S. N. Co.), Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, W. Thacker (Messrs. F. Sasquet and Co.), W. M. Macdonald (Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co.), F. Monod (Comptoir Descompte de Paris), F. L. Bergle (Messrs. Dreyfus and Co.), A. Patties (Messrs. Ralli Bros.), R. S. Campbell (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.), J. Wallace (Chartered Bank of I. A. and China), J. Jaani (A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.), W. Ker (Messrs. Ker, Tarruck and Co.), H. W. Burder (Messrs. Winter and Burder) O. Fiedler (Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Co.), A. Abercrombie, J. Black (Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co.), Allan Arthur (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.), F. Bozzoni (Rubattino S. N. Co.), and G. A. Barnett (G. I. P. Railway Company).

The committee submitted to the members the usual annual statement of the funds and affairs of the Chamber, accompanied by a review of the leading subjects which have been discussed during the year.

The first matter which claimed the attention of the committee on taking office was

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The peculiar conditions under which this measure became law precluded its being considered and dealt with in the manner usually adopted by the Chamber in discussing any bill before the Government of India, in which the mercantile community may be specially interested. By the time of the appointment of the committee for the current year, which took place on 13th January 1886, the telegraphic summaries of the debate, published in the newspapers were the only details available, and a representation was accordingly made to Government asking that the passing of the bill should be delayed for a month to admit of the various mercantile bodies at a distance from Calcutta, giving it the careful consideration which such an important measure demanded. To this application the Government of India replied by wire on the 18th, that it was very necessary on administrative grounds and to admit of district officers making arrangements before the hot weather set in that the bill should be passed as soon as possible, but that the select committee, who had already largely modified the bill in deference to the wishes of the mercantile community of Calcutta, would be glad to consider at their last meeting fixed for 21st idem any communication the Chamber might send them. The committee of the Chamber accordingly met on the 19th, and agreed on the despatch of a telegram to Government setting forth their objections to some of the provisions of the bill, such as the mode of assessing profits on ships engaged in trade with this country, the manner of assessing incomes of mercantile firms, the principle of rating Government Securities, &c., but before all, asking for an extension of time to admit of fuller consideration, and if that were impracticable, then that the bill should be passed as a tentative measure for one year only. The reply of Government on the following day specified the modifications which had been made in the bill in committee, but stated definitely at the same time, that for reasons already given, and the approaching departure of the Viceroy for Burma, Government had decided on passing the measure without further delay. Under the circumstances, and seeing that several of the objections raised by the Chamber had been removed, the committee did not deem it desirable to carry the matter further.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

The prominence given to this subject at the annual general meeting of the Chamber, supported as it was, afterwards by representations from various sections of the mercantile public, warranted the appointment of a special committee to investigate the alleged grievances, and to report to the committee of the Chamber what action, if any, should be taken with reference thereto. The special committee, consisting of the Hon. Forbes Adam, Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. G. W. Roughton, and Mr. W. Lang, after careful deliberation came to the conclusion that the complaints were well grounded, and in a report, subsequently adopted by your committee, recommended that the Chamber should approach Government with a request for an enquiry into the administration of the department. In so doing the committee pointed out that from the unofficial and necessarily somewhat superficial nature of their investigations they were not prepared to do much more than indicate the leading lines on which the asked for enquiry might with advantage be prosecuted. They, however, suggested the desirability of increasing the number of Barrister Judges on the original side of the High Court by selections from the local bar; the curtailment of the Court holidays which (on their present basis give 187 days of rest against 178 actual working days in the year; and a reorganisation of the mode in which the work of the Courts has hitherto been apportioned. They indicated the Master's Office and the Translator's Department as fruitful sources of expense and delay; the practice of granting adjournments and postponements on trivial grounds as an objectionable feature in the mode of procedure; the possibility of reform in the regulations governing the relations of the two branches of the profession, the Solicitors and the bar; and lastly urged the desirability of immediately appointing an additional Barrister Judge to work off existing arrears. In acknowledging receipt of the Chamber's letter, Government said—after observing that an official enquiry of the nature requested was rendered superfluous by the fact that a Parliamentary committee was about to enquire, amongst other things, into the administration of the High Court, and that a Finance Commission appointed by the Government of India was about to discuss the possibility of reducing establishments,—that it did not appear any external commission could so effectually investigate the subjects of complaint as the Judges themselves in whom, moreover, the power of introducing reform into the procedure and practice of the Courts was alone vested. H. E. the Governor in Council, had accordingly directed that a copy of the Chamber's communication should be handed over to the Judges with a request that it should have their serious consideration. At a later date Government again addressed the Chamber going more fully into the points raised, and giving the observations which the Honourable the Chief Justice had made thereon. These need not be quoted at length here, but the result of the Chamber's representations has been, that considerable improvements have been effected in the mode of conducting business in the Master's Office and Translator's Department, the Court holidays have been shortened by a week annually, an important reduction has been made in the fees of Solicitors and Counsel to be allowed on taxation, and Government applied to the Secretary of State for the appointment of an additional Barrister Judge which has since been granted with the result that the business of the Courts is rapidly being brought up to date.—

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

It has only been with great reluctance, and as the result of keen and anxious consideration, that your committee have refrained from pressing the question of railway extension in India more vigorously than they have done during the year just closed. It seemed manifest to them, however, that in view of the financial pressure on this side, and the unsettled state of politics at home the time would have been badly chosen for any form of agitation the Chamber could have initiated, and they have, therefore judged it preferable to maintain a watchful attitude prepared to avail of any opening which might present itself for promoting discussion or putting forward their views with advantage. It was in pursuance of this policy that your committee decided on addressing Government at the end of March respecting the

THE GODRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

After referring to the negociations with regard to the Nagpore-Bengal Railway, the scheme just sanctioned the report continued:—The B. B. and C. I. authorities have continued to press upon Government the desirability of being allowed to construct a line from Godra to Rutlam as a portion of their system, and Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., has favoured the Chamber with a copy of his excellent memorandum on the proposed scheme, showing most clearly its numerous advantages and the remunerative character of the undertaking. Your committee, however, in face of the silent opposition they have met with in advocating the Nagpore-Bengal line, which has always been admitted by the governing powers both here and at home to be the most important of the trade and famine railways of India, have not felt that they were likely in the existing state of affairs to make much impression in supporting the Godra-Rutlam extension. It is nevertheless one of the schemes to which the Chamber has invariably assigned a prominent place when discussing railway development, and must be so treated when a favourable opportunity arises for reopening that question with some hope of success.

THE INLAND MIDLAND RAILWAY.

If all attempts to obtain the sanction of Government to new undertakings have proved abortive and disheartening it is encouraging to learn that the Indian Midland, which is likely to do so much at no distant date for the trade of Bombay, is making rapid progress. The following report shows the advance which has been made. On the 31st December 1886 the following lines comprised this Company's undertaking:—Bhopal Jhansi Section 180¼ miles, Jhansi-Manikpur Section 180¾ miles, Jhansi-Gwalior Section 60¼ miles, Cawnpur-Kalpi 41½ miles, Kalpi-Jhansi 95¼ miles, Etawah-Sangor Section 47⅞ miles. Total 606 miles. Of the above, the section from Cawnpore to Kalpi was opened for public traffic on the 1st April 1886, and the remaining portion into Jhansi is being executed by Government for the Company. The Sangor-Etawah length is not yet started, but the remaining lines are now being vigorously pushed forward. Considerable progress has been made with the Kalpi Bridge across the Jumna, consisting of 10 spans of 250 feet. Already seven spans of ironwork have been shipped from England, and two spans are erected. If nothing unforeseen occurs this bridge will be finished before the rains of 1887, and the line into Jhansi from Cawnpore will very probably be opened before the end of the year. On the Bhopal-Jhansi section the first 32 miles are being constructed by Messrs. Kirby and Thompson, Contractors. The works are all nearly finished, and it is hoped that this length including the Betwa Bridge near Bhilsa will be linked through by April next. On the remaining length the work is all well in hand, and with the exception of the heavy approaches to the Betwa Bridge the earthwork will probably be finished by June next. The masonry also is making good progress and several culverts as well as the principal bridges, viz., the Kootaa, Niwan, Bhims, Narain, and Betwa have been commenced. On the Jhansi-Gwalior section the contract for which was let to Messrs. Glover and Company in August last, good progress has been made, and the earthwork with the exception of the heavy cutting in the Antri Pass is making rapid progress. The Sindh Bridge has been started as well as several culverts and small bridges at the Gwalior end. On the Jhansi-Manikpur Line progress was retarded for some months after the Company resumed operations, as little labour could be induced to come to the line before or during the rainy season. This difficulty has now disappeared, and good progress is everywhere being obtained. The earthwork in the heavy embankments and cuttings near Manikpur are all nearly completed, several large bridges are ready for the ironwork, most of the culverts on the first 50 miles from the Manikpur end are well in hand and the line to Banda, 62 miles, will probably be ready for opening at the end of the year. At the Jhansi end the Betwa Bridge, 13 spans of 150 feet, about 90 feet high, is making good progress, and the masonry will be ready for the ironwork, it is hoped, in May next. On the length from Etawah to Saugor nothing has been done, but the work will be shortly put in hand. The site of the Jhansi Railway station which has been under consideration for nearly twelve months, has now been virtually settled by the Government of India, and the approaches to the station are being vigorously pushed forward. There are about 1,20,000 men employed in the construction of the Indian Midland Railway.

MORVI STATE RAILWAY.

The Manager of the Morvi State Railway informed the Chamber that the first section of the line would be opened for goods traffic on 25th January and requested that publicity might be given to the intimation. Having heard that the authorities of this line had made no arrangements for through booking with other railways your Committee took the opportunity of pointing out the necessity of so doing if traffic was to be developed, and the Traffic Superintendent in reply promised that the matter would have his attention.

REDUCTION OF PORT TRUST DUES.

The publication of the Port Trust budget estimates in February last for 1886-87 afforded your Committee an opportunity of addressing the Port Trustees with respect to certain reductions in dues and charges to which they considered the rapidly improving financial position of the Trust entitled them on behalf of the trade to lay claim. The question was one which had previously attracted the attention of the Chamber, but discussion was deferred owing to the uncertainty respecting the raising of funds for the prosecution of the new dock extension. This uncertainty having been relieved, however, by Government undertaking to find the required capital, the Committee pointed out to the Trustees that the accumulated funds had now reached a level which precluded the necessity of further additions, while the progressive prosperity of the revenue was sufficiently assured to warrant the rates being based on a scale which partially anticipated a continuance of the improvement. The Trustees, by assuming that the revenue in 1886-87 would

acreage in 1885-86 was slightly less than the previous year, and the production according to the Government memorandum published in June was in about the same proportion, the figures for the two seasons being as follows:—1885-86 acres 27,392,742 outturn in tons 7,738,424. 1884-85 acres 27,520,223 outturn in tons 8,013,096.

The following are the figures for each province in detail:

Province.	Supposed normal area under wheat.	Area 1885-86.	Outturn 1884-85.	Outturn 1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Punjab (including N.-W. P. & Oudh.)	11,000,000	6,257,000	2,257,000	2,003,000
Central Provinces.	6,077,000	5,240,381	2,100,000	1,847,400
Bombay (including Berars)	4,000,000	3,902,707	817,857	859,733
	1,353,000	1,289,536	509,083	501,400
Berar	673,000	808,615	135,770	118,903
Total	15,732,000	10,978,743	3,506,909	2,917,113

Native states.	Supposed normal area under wheat.	Area 1885-86.	Outturn 1884-85.	Outturn 1885-86.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal (Behar)	850,000	850,000	336,920	336,920
Rajputana	2,000,000	2,000,000	577,857	356,000
Central India	2,500,000	2,500,000	600,000	500,000
Hyderabad	750,000	3,444,000	12,420	114,000
Mysore	20,000	20,000	2,727	2,000
Kathiawar	250,000	200,000	132,373	133,333
Total	7,120,000	7,514,000	1,663,297	1,421,909

The chief falling off in acreage, it is apparent, is in the native states, particularly in Rajputana, but as a set-off Hyderabad, which in 1884-85 only produced 12,420 tons, is credited this last season with an outturn of 114,000 tons. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the lowest range of prices in Europe that has ever been known, and an estimated falling-off in production of 270,672 tons in the crop, the exports have been the largest on record. Bombay, it is satisfactory to find, still maintains her pre-eminence in this respect, having shipped 54·43 per cents. of the whole, and when the entire Midland Railway system is in operation we may look for this preponderance becoming still greater; while the opening of the Nagpore-Bengal line, it has been estimated, would bring in another 300,000 tons per annum. The exports for the past three years, taking from 1st January to 31st December, have been as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Bombay	13,356,690	10,851,235	7,296,654
Calcutta	6,506,915	4,193,686	2,552,000
Karachi	3,727,042	6,143,030	3,897,905
Total	22,680,647	21,187,951	13,746,559

The reports regarding the growing crop are, on the whole, very favourable. A decrease of 2 per cent. in acreage is reported in the Panjab, but this is more than compensated for by an estimated increase of 4 per cent. in the North-West Provinces and Oude, while in the other provinces and native States a slight general increase is anticipated. With an unusually low level of homeward freights in prospect, there is accordingly every reason to anticipate that the exports in 1887 will be even larger than last year.

IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT CULTIVATION.

Your committee have continued to give all possible support to any efforts made towards the improvement of wheat cultivation in India, and in dealing with this and kindred subjects the Chamber affords a valuable connecting link between Government officers and the mercantile community. With the Director of Agriculture a regular correspondence is maintained, and during the year numerous references have been made by him which the committee have readily answered. In August last Mr. Ozanne forwarded, for the information of members of the Chamber, 12 samples of wheat grown from selected seed kindly furnished by Messrs. Ralli Brothers during the previous year, accompanied by an interesting report thereon furnished by the Superintendent of the Khandeish experimental farm.

The result of the experiment practically confirms what was noted the previous season, that soft wheat sown where hard descriptions are indigenous have a tendency to acclimatise and become hard, and *vice versa*. It has also been manifested that changes of seed if not extreme have a beneficial effect on the production; but beyond this there seems very little advantage to be obtained from selecting seed. An experiment at the Khandeish farm with four varieties of Australian wheat proved a complete failure.

WHEAT THRESHING AND CLEANING.

Under the guidance of the Director of Agriculture several experiments have been made again this year in different parts of the presidency with steam threshing machines supplied by Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Limited, of Gainsborough. These trials have proved to demonstration that Indian wheat can be cleaned down to as fine a point as any other wheat in the world, and that the result can be attained by steam machinery with great rapidity, and at a cost much below the ancient system of treading out the grain by bullocks. The comparative cost of the two systems as worked out by the Superintendent of the Khandeish Farm being 1 anna per Bengal maund by the steam thresher as against 6 to 8 annas per maund by bullocks. Seeing these facts, and knowing how important it is for the purpose of getting Indian wheat into more favour with consumers in Europe that it should be shipped in a cleaner condition than it has been hitherto, your committee decided upon convening a meeting of the leading exporters with a view to discussing the matter. This meeting, which most of the principal firms were represented, came to the conclusion that there was little probability of any improvement being effected unless the terms on which the trade is conducted in the European markets could be changed. At present the custom is to contract for Bombay wheat with 4 per cent. refraction, and it is manifest, therefore, that a seller who attempts to deliver anything with a lower admixture will be at a disadvantage as compared with his competitors. In other words, a limit of 4 per cent. refraction is practically a premium on the addition of foreign matter up to that point. After due deliberation your committee decided that the only possibility of a remedy lay in getting buyers at home to take the first steps in the matter, and they accordingly addressed the corn associations of London, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow inviting their co-operation and support. In their communication they detailed their reasons for asking that instead of the present refraction of 4 per cent. all arrival contracts for Indian wheat should limit the admixture of dirt to 2 per cent., pointing out at the same time that the difference in reality meant a tax of something like ¾ per cent. on the trade. For instance:—Railway fare from Delhi on 4 per cents of 492 lbs. is equal at 1s. 5d. exchange to 2½d. per quarter. Steam freight at £1 per ton of 18 cwt. is equal to 4 per cent. of 492 lbs. to 2½d.—Total 5d.

Shipments from Bombay in 1885 were, say, 602,000 tons or 2,470,000 quarters which at 32s. 6d. per quarter amounted to £4,010,000. Five pence per quarter totalled £51,000, or as nearly as possible 1¼ per cent.

To these representations replies have so far only been received from London and Liverpool promising that the subject will be taken into consideration at an early date.

WHEAT STORAGE NEAR RAILWAY STATIONS.

The opinion of the Chamber having been asked as to the desirability of providing storage accommodation for grain in the vicinity of railway stations, the committee, after consulting the members of the Chamber chiefly interested in the trade, expressed themselves as strongly in favour of the movement. They, however, pointed out at the same time that such depots should only be provided at places where experience showed that the trade required them, and furthermore suggested that regulations should be enforced which would preclude the accommodation being availed of free of charge beyond certain circumscribed limits. Failing some such provision it occurred to the committee that warehouses of the character indicated might be utilized by dealers as free storage, and also as a means of influencing the Bombay markets. A list of what appeared to the committee the most suitable places at which storage room should be provided was appended, but nothing has reached the Chamber to indicate that any steps have been taken towards putting their recommendations into practice.

TRANSIT AND OCTROI DUTIES IN BHOPAL.

From representations made by native merchants trading with Bhopal, your committee learned that the extent and mode of collecting transit and octroi dues by the authorities of that State were so excessive and harassing as to materially interfere with the trade in wheat and seeds to Bombay, which, since the opening of the railway, has assumed large proportions. Not only was a duty of 25 per cent. and upwards levied on produce, but in many instances it was collected at great distances from the actual markets. In one case the duty on grain bought within 8 miles of Bhopal had to be paid in cash at a village 20 miles off, and in another, where the place of purchase was only 10 miles away, the tax was collected at a distance of 24 miles. In support of the appeal lodged with the Political Agent at Bhopal by the native merchants themselves, the committee addressed Government in March last, pointing out the objectionable character of these grievances, and it is satisfactory to know that measures are being taken to obtain their redress. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, by negotiations with the Bhopal Darbar, has succeeded in obtaining the abolition of transit duties on the important highway from Bhopal to Sehore and Ashta, and the desirability of removing other restrictions on trade is being pressed upon the attention of the Durbar.

COTTON.

The question of the "adulteration of cotton," which has so frequently occupied a prominent position in the records of the annual transactions of the Chamber, has not come officially before the committee during the past year, but as those engaged in the trade are aware a somewhat important move has been taken by the Cotton Association in Liverpool, supported by the Cotton Trade Association of Bombay, which many consider may prove a step in the right direction towards the discouragement of adulteration. It has always been held by the opponents of special legislation for the purpose of either checking fraudulent packing on the one hand, or for the encouragement of the cultivation of the better classes of the staple on the other, that the controlling influence must ultimately be found with, and be initiated by, the home purchasers, who would by the prices they were content to pay eventually compel both shippers and growers to select the qualities which in the long run were the most remunerative to ship and produce. The decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, therefore, that from the beginning of this season Oomrawuttee cotton —in which the admixture of long and short staple has hitherto been most noticeable—shall be arbitrated on, and therefore dealt in under three distinct ranges of standards instead of only one as before, will afford a practical test of the correctness of this theory. Formerly anything grown between Damergaum, on the borders of the Central Provinces, and Nassick, in the extreme west of Khandeish, a district producing a crop of from 4,00,000 to 5,00,000 bales, and embracing every variety of staple, from the indigenous Khandeish or Wardhi little of anything better than the poorer sorts of Bengals, to the long stapled Berar qualities grown from Hingunghat seed, had to be arbitrated upon as Omrawuttee, giving rise naturally enough to facilities for fraud on the one hand, and very irregular, occasionally perhaps, unintentionally unfair, decisions on the part of arbitrators on the other. Under the rule now in force contracts and arbitrations in Liverpool will be effected on three different descriptions—Omrawuttee (representing Cotton of fair staple), Khandeish (medium staple), Belatee (short staple). The nomenclature is perhaps unfortunate as the bulk of the objectionable "Belatee" is grown in the neighbourhood of Omrawuttee; the better stapled cotton which the Omrawuttee standard represents being mostly from the Khangaum, Sheegaum, and Akola markets; still there is no doubt as to the qualities meant by each description and the effect of the definite separation is apparent in the fact that a difference of about Rs. 15 per candy, or say 5-16d. per lb. is made between the highest and lowest of the three growths. If this difference in value, or whatever it may ultimately settle down to on the average, is not sufficient to check the cultivation of the inferior growths, it will then be apparent that their hardier properties or the larger yield obtained from them, more than compensate for it, and in that case there is no reason why cultivators should be dissuaded from growing what gives them the best return for their labour. The first effect of the altered prices offered by buyers has been to induce sellers of "Belatee" to divert supplies from Omrawuttee to other district markets, such as Damergaum, Karinje, Akola, Sheegaum, and Khamgaum, where the prevalence of the better qualities leads to a higher range of market quotations; and the objectors to the recent change point to this as likely to prevent any beneficial result accruing. They even allege that by the inferior staple being scattered in the districts, instead of as formerly being confined to one centre, actual injury to the trade will result. They answer to this obviously is that if selectors at other markets know their business as well as those at Omrawuttee the evil will rapidly cure itself. The sellers will then not only get no better prices for their produce, but will have to bear the cost of the further transit.

THE COTTON CROP.

The yield in 1885-86 although considerably deteriorated by unseasonable late rains has proved much larger than the preceding season. It may prove of service to the members of the Chamber to have on record the estimated receipts of new Cotton of the different descriptions during the respective seasons.

Growths.	Season 1885-86.	Season 1884-85.	Percentage increase or decrease.
	F.P. Bales.	F.P. Bales.	F.P. Bales.
Dhollera	305,900	294,971	+ 1·49
Broach	180,519	129,684	+ 23·00
Bengals	238,438	152,834	+ 54·70
Berar	317,192	152,561	+ 107·91
Khandeish	187,073	104,992	+ 79·88
Hard and Nugger	80,111	57,135	+ 40·21
Hingunghat	164,404	5,491	+ 599·33
Compta & Dharwar	80,422	66,328	+ 21·26
Madras & Westerns	29,117	14,153	+ 81·25
Sind	27,194	26,468	+ 2·75
Persian	14,575	22,673	— 35·71
Other Sorts	1,220	5,871	— 79·22
Total	1,533,115	1,071,226	Net Inc. 43·11

The distribution of the crop in the matter of shipments to European ports is also a matter of interest.

The crop this season is unquestionably an early one, the estimated receipts of new Cotton up to 31st December as compared with the two previous seasons being as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
	F.P. Bales.	F.P. Bales.	F.P. Bales.
Bengal	68,130	40,355	26,970
Berar	53,886	29,467	6,741
Khandeish	31,573	15,461	8,868
Hingunghat	11,316	7,316	169
Total	164,905	92,599	42,748

It remains to be seen, however, whether the ultimate total yield will fulfil this early promise, the character of the crop in Guzerat and Kattiwar being somewhat doubtful.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN COTTON.

Owing to the apparently spontaneous combustion of a quantity of American cotton in the railway station at Strasburg some time ago, the India Office, at the desire of the German Ambassador in London, directed that inquiries should be made as to the liability of Indian cotton to spontaneous combustion. Copies of the papers in connection with the inquiry were sent to the Chamber by the local Government with a request for any information available on the subject. The Committee, after consulting the leading firms in the trade, informed Government that no instance of spontaneous combustion in raw cotton, either pressed or unpressed, was known in Bombay, although it was frequently stored in large quantities at the beginning of the monsoon in a damp state. Furthermore, that in Bombay cotton baled for shipment to the Continent is always compressed not only rendered spontaneous combustion to the last degree impossible, but made it extremely difficult of ignition when actually brought into contact with fire.

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO IN THE JUNAGAD STATE.

At the request of the Directors of Agriculture, and through the kind offices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the committee were able to obtain from Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., the well-known Indigo Brokers of Calcutta, a full report and valuation on a sample of indigo produced in the Junagad State last season. The value attached to it was Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per maund, but the quality not apparently susceptible of considerable improvement, had more care been used in the preparation. This information was passed on through Mr. Ozanne to the State authorities who have this season forwarded for further report a new sample prepared with greater care, special attention having been paid to Messrs. Thomas and Co.'s previous suggestions. The report on this second attempt has not yet come to hand, but it seems not unlikely that with a little additional pains, and more experience in preparation, the cultivation of indigo in the Junagad State may assume some importance.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The committee have continued to render all the assistance in their power to Government officers, and more particularly the Director of Agriculture, in connection with the experiments in tobacco cultivation being prosecuted in Guzerat. Through the good offices of correspondents in England they have procured from time to time parcels of Havannah, Virginia, and Maryland seed of various qualities, and with the assistance of Bombay firms, members of the Chamber, have forwarded samples for report and valuation and small consignments for sale to London, Liverpool, Marseilles, and Gibraltar. They regret to say however, that from every market they have had the same unpromising reports on quality and value. The chief complaints are that the leaf is too small and stalky to admit of it being used for anything else except the fillings of cigars, and that even for that purpose it lacks burning power. It has been found impracticable to effect sales of the small shipments at such prices as 1d. and 1½d. per lb., so that unless the lately imported seeds prove more successful, the results of the experiments so far do not promise a commercial success in cultivating the plant for export to Europe.

THE NEW CONTRACT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The Postmaster General, Bombay, solicited the opinion of the Chamber in May last on some of the points in connection with the new contract for the transport of the English mails which was then under discussion. Premising that the object of the Indian postal authorities was to secure the transit of the mails between London and Bombay in 16 days as compared with 18 days under the existing contract, he wished specially to ascertain whether the mercantile public would have any objection to the delivery of the mails here on Sunday afternoons which the accelerated service would have entailed. Your Committee, after making allowance for any possible disadvantages of a Sunday delivery, were decidedly of opinion that they were more than counterbalanced by the gain in time and by the increased facilities many people in other parts of India would derive by being able, even in the monsoon, to answer their correspondence by the next outgoing steamer. While so replying on this point, however, your Committee further argued that if the transit of the mails across Egypt by rail were continued, it would be perfectly feasible, by a slight increase of speed in the mail train between Bologna and Brindisi, and the steamer passage from Brindisi to Alexandria, to deliver the mails 12 hours earlier at the latter port, and so bring Bombay within 15 days of London by post. The new contract concluded in September by substituting the Suez Canal route for the land transport of the mails across Egypt rendered this suggestion impossible of adoption, and under the new arrangement letters will take 16½ days between London and Bombay, being due for delivery here during the fair season early on Monday mornings. The new service arranged with the P. and O. Co. is for ten years from 1st February 1888, and as compared with the existing contract gives a speed on the Indian line of 12½ against 11 knots, and on the China line of 11 1-5 against 10¼ knots per hour, the annual subsidy being reduced from £360,000 to £265,000.

NEW GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

By a resolution of the Government of India, published in the local newspapers of 26th January, 1886, the general public were for the first time apprised of an arrangement having been come to between Government and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Tourist Agents, whereby the latter were appointed pilgrim agents to Government for the whole of India. As the resolution was practically silent respecting the working conditions of the arrangement, your Committee, recognising the importance of the appointment to those connected with the shipping interests of this port, addressed the Government of India on 4th February, requesting that the Chamber might be furnished with a copy of the agreement. To this application Government replied under date of 20th February, "that no formal agreement had been entered into with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son," and that they "had nothing to add to the description of the arrangements contained in paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 1—21-33 of 21st January." Declining to accept this reply as final, the Committee wrote to Government again on 9th March, respectfully pointing out, that while no formal agreement might have been made, there was presumably a definite understanding as to the terms and mode of working to be adopted, as also respecting the source and extent of Messrs. Cook and Son's remuneration, and that having regard to the importance of the interests concerned, the Chamber was entitled to ask for full information on these points. No acknowledgment of this communication having been received, your Committee again approached Government on the subject, and in a letter, dated 12th October, pointed out at length some of the leading objections which the mercantile community entertained to the arrangement so far as they understood its conditions. The only response to this so far is a formal intimation, dated 6th November, that an answer to the Chamber's letter of 6th March would shortly be sent.

PROPOSED LOAD LINE FOR THE MONSOON MONTHS.

The references made by the agents of steamers trading with Bombay to their principals in England, regarding the suggestion made by the Port Officer in 1885, that Government should fix a load line for steamers leaving Bombay in the S. W. Monsoon on the same basis as agreed upon between a number of owners and the Board of Trade for vessels leaving England in the ordinary winter time, have resulted, so far as replies have been received, in the unanimous opinion that no such action should be taken by Government. The Committee have accordingly addressed Government deprecating any farther steps being taken in the matter, and pointing out that not only have there been no such casualties from stress of weather amongst steamers sailing from Bombay as would justify interference with the existing state of the law, but that the position of the load line question in England had undergone material change in the interval. The tables of freeboard which the port officer desired to adopt as the basis of the proposed measure, and the certificates granted to owners thereunder in 1883-85 have since been withdrawn by the Board of Trade, and shipowners are now left to fix their own freeboard or to arrange same with Lloyd's or the basis of a set of rules compiled by the committee of that association. As these tables provide for all seasons in every part of the world it would be an unnecessary complication to introduce a separate load line for Bombay only.

THE TONNAGE SCALE.

Several of the largest exporting firms having represented to the Committee in a letter, dated 29th September last, the desirability of inducing the owners of the regular lines of steamers trading to this port to adopt the new tonnage scale, and so enable business to be transacted on one uniform scale throughout; your Committee concurring in the views expressed, and believing that no loss would accrue to steamer owners while the proposed alteration would be a great convenience to shippers, passed on the letter, with an expression of their approval, to the agents of the different lines in Bombay. This communication went forward about the middle of October, but no replies have as yet been received. Additions to the tonnage scale.—The only fresh article tested for measurement during this past year has been wheat flour, which in response to the request of several members of the Chamber was measured in the usual way on 16th and 17th June and found to be 18 cwts. to the ton. At the same time the opportunity was taken of re-testing mussoor and saltpetre, the measurement attached to which in the Chamber's scale 20 and 16 cwt. per ton respectively having been objected to as erroneous. The result of a careful re-measurement of these articles was that mussoor was allowed to stand at 20 cwts. but that saltpetre was increased to 20 cwts. Shipment of wheat in double bags.—A reference having been made to the Committee by the agents of one of the lines of steamers trading to this port as to the interpretation to be attached to the decision of the previous Committee whereby it was laid down that shippers were entitled to ship wheat in double bags at the same tonnage as single bags, reply was made to the effect that the difference in the weight of tares in carrying 2 cwts. of wheat in double as compared with single bags so far as the information received by the Committee went was as between 3¼ to 4 lb. for the double, 2 lb. 5 oz. to 2 lb. 8 oz. for the single bags.

CUTTING OPEN BAGS OF GRAIN AND SEEDS ON BOARD STEAMERS LOADING IN BOMBAY TO OBTAIN BETTER STOWAGE.

In April last the attention of the Committee was drawn to a flagrant case of this kind which occurred on board the s.s. "Tschuiva." The shippers of a lot of rapeseed by that steamer found that a number of their bags had been cut open with a view to improve the stowage in the hold, the stevedores, who admitted having done it, pleading the instructions of the ship's officers under whose orders they considered themselves to be. The enquiries in connection with this case showed that the practice was not infrequent, and no doubt accounted to a large extent for the numerous instances of serious loss in weight sustained by shippers of grain and seeds to Bombay, but more especially continental, ports. Your Committee, in addition to giving the matter every publicity so that exporters of produce might take steps to protect their own interests, at once addressed the Port Trust, suggesting that they might put a stop to the practice, by the power they had, of dealing with stevedores' licenses. The Trustees promptly adopted and acted upon the suggestion by issuing notices to the stevedores holding licenses for working in the Prince's Dock. Unfortunately the Port Trustees have no control over stevedores only working in the stream, but no doubt the warning issued was not without effect on them also; at any rate no further cases have been reported to the Chamber.

CUSTOM HOUSE ARRANGEMENTS.

The extent to which trade may be facilitated by the suitability of the Custom House arrangements of the port can only be fully appreciated by merchants and shipping agents directly interested, and your Committee have at all times felt it their duty to support promptly and vigorously any representations from members of the Chamber, either respecting the abolition of regulations felt to be vexatious, or the institution of new rules called for by the exigencies of business. The necessity for these applications has happily of late years become less and less frequent, but where made, the readiness with which all suggestions have been received and, if possible, adopted, by the Collector of Customs and Opium, Mr. J. McL. Campbell, C.S., deserves special recognition. An earlier hour of commencing business in the export department of the Custom House was represented as desirable by one of the members of the Chamber, and on this being suggested to the Collector, he expressed his willingness to comply with the request, provided any important proportion of those engaged in the export trade considered it would be a real convenience. The committee having ascertained by circular that a number of the leading shippers approved of the suggestion, replied in the affirmative, and the Collector accordingly arranged as a temporary measure, to open the Custom House, so that between 15th April and 15th June export pass notes might be made at 9-45 instead of 10-30 a.m. as formerly. The adoption of this as a permanent arrangement was made dependent to the extent to which the facility was availed of but the result of the experiment scarcely justifies the Chamber in asking for it. From 15th April to 15th June last, being 61 working days, there were 12,869 shipping bills for steamers and sailing vessels presented, of which only 42 or less than one a day, or ·32 per cent. of the total number, came in before 10 a.m., 67 bills being 1·31 per day and ·52 per cent. of the total between 10 and 10-15 a.m, 115 being 2·25 per day, and ·89 per cent. of the total between 10-15 and 10-30. In all, therefore, there were only 224 bills presented before 10-30 a.m., being 4·39 per day and 1·74 per cent. of the whole. It appears to the committee, therefore, that an arrangement to have the Custom House open at 10-15 a.m. during the busy season, would meet the wants of the trade; and this the Collector is willing to concede. The Procedure adopted by the Custom House with regard to the transhipment of cargo in Bombay having been objected to by the agents of some of the leading lines of steamers as cumbersome and the source of considerable trouble and annoyance, the Collector asked the Chamber in April last to favour him with suggestions for a better method. After consulting the firms chiefly engaged in the carrying trade, the committee formulated a system by which they thought all possibilty of unnecessary trouble or friction would be avoided, but as some of the details would have involved non-compliance with Custom House standing orders of major importance, the Collector, by the permission of Government, adopted a new set of rules which go a long way towards obviating the inconveniences previously experienced. The main feature of these rules—which were published in Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th October 1886,—is the omission from boat notes and both Import and Export manifests of all details respecting marks and numbers of separate consignments of free goods for transhipment. Shipment of goods from the Powder Works Bunder, Mazagon.—The proprietors of the LeGeyt Press, which is situated near the Powder Works Bunder, preferred a request through their solicitors in the early part of the year that arrangements should be made for a Chamber measurer to attend and measure on the spot any goods pressed at their establishment. Your committe, however, while anxious to give every assistance to trade, did not see good grounds for departing from the existing regulations under which a measurer attends for a certain period daily for the measurement of twist and piece-goods, the only articles which the Custom House sanctions the shipment of from the Powder Works Bunder.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT 1884.

These rules which received the approval of the Chamber in 1885 were brought into force in June of this year, and some modifications were published in September.

In October last the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari asked for the opinion of the Chamber as to the advisability of Government appointing a qualified person to act as an Inspector of Explosives. Your committee after consulting the firms chiefly concerned, replied that they did not consider such an appointment either necessary or desirable. The rules under the Act seem ample for the protection of the public, and to employ a man for the sole purpose who would necessarily require to be possessed of considerable scientific attainments, and therefore highly paid, would be an unnecessary expenditure. This view has been adopted by Government, and the proposed appointment negatived.

At the request of Government the chairman agreed to act on a committee appointed in September last to decide on various applications for sites for magazines for the storage of explosives, but the committee has not yet concluded its sittings.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE STORAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

Your committee are glad to report that the chief representations made to Government by the Chamber last year in support of the Port Trustees' application for a relaxation of the rules regarding the storage of of kerosine oil under the Petroleum Act of 1881 have been accepted. The Government of India, at the request of the Bombay Government, have sanctioned a relaxation of Rule 2, under Section 9 of the Act, whereby the application is permitted of Clause (b) instead of Clause (a) to that portion of the city which is situated to the north of a line drawn east and west of the Byculla Bridge. This extended latitude will prevent a repetition of the difficulties experienced by importers last year in finding godown accommodation for their stocks.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY.

This idea in one form or another has been frequently before the commercial public, a large number of whom have at times declared their desire to see it carried into effect. When, therefore, a proposal was submitted through the secretary for the establishment of an exchange in conjunction with rooms for the Chamber and other mercantile associations in the buildings, known as the old Secretariat, the committee deemed it advisable to appoint a special committee to consider the scheme. After a careful consideration of the proposal, however, the special committee came to the conclusion that in the form submitted it was a matter which the Chamber, as at present constituted, was not in a position to undertake, but at the same time there was ample room in Bombay for an institution of the kind, and if undertaken by a company or private enterprise, several of the members were prepared to give it their personal support.

RAILWAY OR INLAND CARRIERS' RECEIPT ACT.

The failure of a number of dealers in produce in April last brought prominently to the notice of merchants the risks involved in the system of dealing with railway receipts as documents giving the same title to goods as would be conferred in the regular course of business on the holder of bills of lading. In several instances, firms who had either accepted drafts or paid cash to dealers for the cost of produce to which they believed the railway receipts duly endorsed gave them a secure title, found themselves unable to obtain possession of the produce on its arrival in Bombay; while in another case a Railway Company who had delivered a consignment to the holder of a receipt was held by the Court liable to the consignor for the value. In view of the litigation and expense which such actions necessarily entail, as well as the inconvenience to the Railway Companies, who for their own safety had to retain possession of the property pending the settlement of the disputes between the rival claimants, a firm of solicitors addressed the Chamber suggesting that steps should be taken to obtain the appointment of an Official Receiver, into whose charge any goods might be placed respecting the ownership of which there was any dispute. This proposal was submitted by circular to the members of the Chamber and opinions having been sought the mercantile and legal sections were practically unanimous that no real advantage would be secured by such an appointment. In discussing the merits of the question, however, a suggestion was made that the real difficulty would be much more effectually met by getting the law altered so as to render railway receipts negotiable intruments carrying the same title to property as bills of lading. Concurring in this view your committee accordingly asked the opinion of the Chamber's solicitors as to the desirability of addressing Government with the object of obtaining the requisite alteration or modification of the law or whether there was anything in the law as at present existing which would render legislation on the point objectionable or unnecessary. In a most exhaustive and detailed reply, in which Messrs. Crawford and Owen set forth with great clearness the legal aspect of the question, they summed up as follows:—"We are of opinion that it is advisable that the "Chamber should address the Government with a view to obtain such alteration or modification of the law as will render Railway receipts transferable and negotiable instruments carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading (we may add) as will secure to Railway receipts the same privileges in all respects as bills of lading enjoy." On receipt of this your committee addressed the Government of India urging the necessity alike in the interests of trade and the general public of early legislative action, either by framing an amendment to the Indian Contract Act or the Bills of Lading Act (IX. of 1859) or by passing a Railway or Inland Carriers Receipts Act. Owing, no doubt, to the recent changes in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, no reply has been received to this letter, but it is a subject of too much importance to be allowed to drop. The distances in India over which merchandise has to be transported by rail are so great that without some means of finance based on the negotiability of Railway receipts trade must be greatly hampered and restricted.

THE FALSE STAMPING OF PIECE GOODS.

This subject, owing to the extent the objectionable practice has attained, and its interference with the operations of legitimate importers of honestly marked goods, is necessarily of primary importance to a large number of the members of this Chamber, and has consequently been much under discussion by the committee during the past session. Learning six months ago that the Calcutta Chamber contemplated taking active steps in the matter, communications were opened with it in the hope of arriving at some means of concerted action; and as the result of the correspondence which ensued the Calcutta Chamber sent your committee a copy of a draft memorial to the Government of India, praying for the introduction by legislative enactment of the English yard of 36 inches as the legal standard measure of length for British India, and inviting this Chamber to adopt a similar memorial as being the only means whereby the stamping of false lengths on goods could be effectually dealt with, and the practice suppressed by process of Court. Before adopting the representations of the Bengal Chamber in their entirety, however, the Committee deemed it desirable to consult the solicitors of the Chamber as to the exact state of the law. Their reply showed that no legal standard of length existed in British India, but that the position of the question in Bombay differed slightly from Bengal. Your Committee, thereupon, making allowances for the differences pointed out by their solicitors, addressed the Government of India supporting the application for the introduction of a legal standard of length, and adducing additional arguments for the necessity of legislative action to that end. Since then communications have been received from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, inviting the co-operation of this Chamber in certain measures which, it is conceived, are necessary to thoroughly grapple with, and abolish the objectionable practice. The first suggestion was, that all firms engaged in the Indian piece-goods trade should sign the following declaration, which should afterwards be published with the names subscribed thereto, in both the English and native newspapers:—"The undersigned bind themselves to mark in plain figures, on the face of all manufactured goods shipped by them to India, the length of each piece in imperial yards of 36 inches, followed by the word 'yards' or the contraction 'yds.'; and undertake that, whilst the average length of the pieces of any lot shall be fully the length stated, no piece shall fall short of it more than in the proportion of 6 inches for each 24 yards. This undertaking to come into force, the 1st of March 1887." Considering this more a matter for individual than representative action, your Committee did not think it incumbent upon them to make any special movement in connection therewith. Nor have they deemed it desirable, without a decided expression of opinion from the general body of members, to act upon a further suggestion received from the same quarter, but signed by individual firms, that the Chamber should solicit Government to pass a legislative enactment similar to Act 25 and 26 Victoria, Chapter 88, being "an Act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandize." The opinions of this Chamber have hitherto been so consistently opposed to anything savouring of unnecessary Governmental interference with trade that the Committee, after mature deliberation, have decided to await the verdict of the members in general meeting before doing more than they have done in simply asking Government for an act which would enable the trade to protect itself.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

It was inevitable that this subject should be brought before your Committee during the year in various forms and guises, but until the appointment of the currency commission in England they did not deem it either necessary or advisable that the views of the Chamber on the vexed questions of silver and exchange should be authoritatively stated. No benefit could possibly accrue from joining in a purely academic discussion which had already sufficiently unsettled the public mind, and beyond instructing their representative at the congress of Chambers of Commerce in London to express in a moderate and tentative form their views as to the effect the decline in the rupee exchange had exercised on the trade of India the Committee awaited an opportunity of speaking with some possibility of effect. In the meantime they gave a courteous acknowledgment to the numerous pamphlets, essays, treatises and memorials with which they were favoured from time to time, and when the authors required information of a mercantile character gladly furnished it. Moreover, when Mr Guilford L. Molesworth, C.I.E., was desirous of expressing his views on bi-metallism before the members in February last the rooms of the Chamber were placed at his disposal. With the appointment of the currency commission in England, however, the question entered on a different phase, and one in which the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to whatever side it might lean, might be expected to exercise some influence on the ultimate decision. In the latter end of September, therefore, your Committee took steps to ascertain by circular more definitely than they had hitherto done the exact views of the members. Amongst the Committee themselves no difference of opinion had ever existed, and it was satisfactory to find therefore that the members of the Chamber by a large majority declared in favour of identical views, viz:—That they deprecate any interference with the currency. While admitting the inconveniences of constant fluctuations in exchange, they are of opinion, after considering the question from all sides, that the fall in exchange leaves a balance of benefit to the commerce and people of India, and are in favour of allowing things to run their natural course. The Committee would have proceeded to submit this decision in an amplified form to the currency commission, but they learned by telegraph that it was the intention of the commission to collect evidence by means of answers to a list of questions, which has not yet been received.

THE LONDON MUSEUM FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

This is another movement to which much more importance has been attached at home than on this side—carrying indeed more attraction for theoretical than practical business men—and having as yet even in London only reached the controversial stage, your Committee, in response to enquiries from the London Chamber of Commerce, confined themselves to saying that they would regard with favour the proposal to establish a museum of the raw products of the Empire in a central convenient site in London, and in event of the project being carried out, would be glad to give it support and assistance.

SURVEYS OF PRICE-GOODS.

The rules which were adopted two years ago appear to have worked satisfactorily. In 1885 only 5 references were made to the Chamber, but during 1886 the number has increased to 19, and as no complaint has been made, it is to be presumed that the decisions have given satisfaction.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The number of joint stock companies registered in Bombay during 1886 under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, adds up a total of thirty with nominal capital aggregating Rs. 1,39,15,000.

AFFAIRS OF THE CHAMBER.

The Chamber received a large accession of strength in the past year through 11 new members having joined. From the increase in subscriptions thus obtained and the additional sum earned for measurement fees the income of the twelve months has exceeded by Rs. 4,435 the thirteen months covered by the previous report. At the same time the expenditure of the Chamber has not materially increased, being only Rs. 52,250 for the year as against Rs. 56,993 for the preceding thirteen months. Your Committee have now only to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them; and to express their acknowledgments to his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, and to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for the courtesy and attention with which their representations have on all occasions been received.

The president having moved the adoption of the report in the address which we yesterday published

Mr. C. T. Mailli seconded the motion, and thanked the chairman for his very able address and the committee for the manner in which they had watched the interests of the Chamber. One of the subjects with which they had dealt most efficiently was the administration of the High Court; he hoped the next committee would turn their attention to the work of the Small Causes Court, where the judges were utterly unable to overtake their work. An additional judge had been refused, though the Court paid the Government very handsomely. Mr. Meilli advocated the abolition of the income-tax as unsuitable for India, and denounced the taxing of Goverment Paper as a breach of faith with its former purchasers. As to railway extension he saw no reason, with the credit the Government of India possessed, why any measures necessitated by imperial policy should interfere with the carrying out of the urgent schemes recommended by the Chambers of Commerce. The fall in Government securities Mr. Meilli attributed not to the political disturbances on the Continent, but entirely to the action of the Government in imposing the income-tax and to the stringency of the money market in India. This stringency he complained in its turn arose from the surprising way in which Government treated the presidency banks in the matter of their current deposits. To use a very popular expression it seemed to him that Government put the screw on by locking up their money, causing a tightness in the market, and then said, "In London there are Council drafts, tender for them, and you shall have them at our rates." This had been so successful that the price of Council drafts had been raised, but Government paper had been depreciated in this country by 4 or 5 per cent. By thus putting on the screw Government had not only reduced their own credit, but had materially interfered with the export trade. The new committee ought to take up the matter very seriously and press the Government to relax the stringency on the money market.

The report was then adopted.

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THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.
To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1887.

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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
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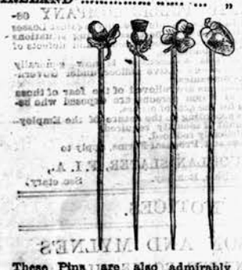
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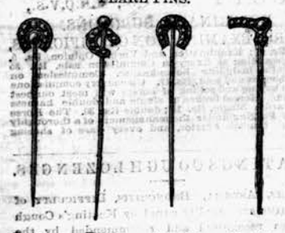
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3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	„ 45
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The same with alarum	„ 65
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The same with alarum	„ 80
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The same with lever movement	„ 100
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum	„ 140
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Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
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Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	35
Do. do 3½-in. dial	30

Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements .....Rs. 5 to 60

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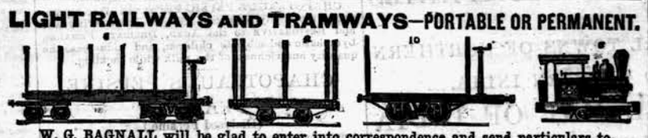

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1042, SAYS: "THILUM."—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure *for toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

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I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29th *Feb.* 1884.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI" I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

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THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

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The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c. &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ½ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

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This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

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